REGISTERED No. 51—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No 8,868 —New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

35

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. INDIA, 1060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Pollock, on THURSDAY, the 12th July, 1877, at 4 p.m., calling at Mirya Bay (Rutnagherry) Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "PACHUMBA" 860 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander A. J. MELVILLE on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July 1877, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 14th July 1877, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. "PACHUMBA" 860 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. EUROPA, 2,277 Tons Register, 424 H. P. nominal, Captain J. HARRIS, will sail about the 18th July,

and will be followed by the

S. S. ITALIA,
2,245 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal,
Captain J. DONALDSON, about the 8th August,
and by the

S. S. INDIA,
2,289 Tons Register, 500 H P. nominal,
Captain GEO. H. READ, about the 5th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES	Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, June 14, 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON OVERLAND,
VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, will sail about the 11th August,

and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Capt. COLLIN, about the 29th August.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa		Rs. 575
Do.	do. ,, Naples	,, 600
Do.	Naples	,, 470
Do.	Genoa	,, 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N B.—Messrs. HENRY S KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(s)	DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	13th July.
	TRAVANCORE	1900	351	W. Barratt	20th do.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	27th do.
	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Horbock	3rd Aug.
(s)	NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	10th do.
	SIAM	3000	500	N.W. Haslewood	17th do.
(s)	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta —

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	23rd July, at 3 p.m.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	6th Aug. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W W. Fentiman,	21st July, 3 p.m.
BANGALORE	2063	500	G. N. Hector,	18th Aug., 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877

TEA EMPORIUM, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. beg to remind Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England to take with them a few choice packet of their highly appreciated and select KANGRA VALLEY TEAS for presentation to their friends at Home, who will surely prize them most.

TEA DEPOT—OPPOSITE THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Company will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

1 bale grey printers.
2 bales grey shirtings.
1 case colored prints.
2 cases wax matches.

On account and at the risk of Abdo lalee Hiptoolabboy—
19 cases Prince of Wales stamp matches each 25 gross.

On account of whom it may concern :—
19 cases claret Pauillac Duhart Juilon.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 12th July 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c, at G. I. P. Railway Station, Byculla.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of C Cole, Esq, the same comprises, star cut glassware, dinner service, platedware such as a set of dishcovers containing 3, cruet stands, tea set, bread basket, toast rack, a set of spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., handsome seasoned blackwood French polished and richly carved furniture such as round dining table, sideboard, dining room chairs, whatnots, screens, circular, pier and oblong tables easy and drawing room chairs conversation sofas, chiffoniers, whatnots, teapoys handsome English iron painted four posts bedstead, reclining sofa, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, chest of drawers, cooking, utensils, &c., &c.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware carpets, pictures, photographic establishment, photographic material, presses, &c., at Meadows Street, Fort, next to the Oriental Bank.

On SATURDAY, next the 21st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, photographic establishment, &c., the property of M. Fisher, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th July 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY. 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF POREBUNDER SLABS.

Under instruction from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3 p. m., at Lower Colaba, near the Old Telegraphic Office—

About 600 Porebunder slabs of various sizes, belonging to the estate of the late Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Esq.

These will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of buyers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, &c., at No. 2 and 3 Marine Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on the 1st floor the valuable and handsome household furniture comprising rich cut glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services best plated hotwater curry dishes, vegetable dishes, ice pitcher, cruets, pickle frames, tea and coffee service, waiters, dish covers, table spoons and forks, fish knife and fork table and chamber candlesticks, cuttlery, and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood furniture, comprising drawing room, dining room, pier card, washing and dressing tables, conversation reclining and sofa couches, ottoman, drawing room, easy, priedieu arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, teapoys brass and iron four posts bedstead, baba cot, chest of drawers clothes and gown presses, Brussels carpet, flower vases picture, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, gentleman and lady's saddles, copper pots &c., catalogues are ready and the furniture is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st CLASS TEAK SQUARES, BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs, CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Kassara Bunder—

75 tons superior 1st class teak squares, and at the Mazagon Darookhana,

60 tons superior boards and scantlings of various sizes.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

BLOOD WOLFE &c Co's PALE ALE.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a consignment of Blood Wolfe and Co.'s Pale Ale, just imported, consisting of

40 cases each 4 dozen Quarts.
40 ,, 6 ,, Pints

It is in perfectly sound condition, and will be sold in small lots sample bottles may be obtained on application to the undersigned, for which auction price shall be charged.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th July 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DANISH BUTTER,
CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

JUST ISSUED,
A thoroughly revised
PRICED LIST
OF
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
DESSERT REQUISITES,
TEAS, BISCUITS,
AND GENERAL
HOUSEHOLD STORES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Cash.
Per Pot ......Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT PER POUND.
Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

OUT of RESPECT to the MEMORY of the late SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Bart., C. S. I., NONE of the BANKS will OPEN for business TO-MORROW until NOON.

Bombay, 11th July 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer CHEOPS are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th July 1877.

NOTICE.

SIX PLOTS of GOVERNMENT GROUND at New Town will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's Office in the New Secretariat Building, on the 24th July 1877, at 2 p. m.

Full particulars can be learnt on application to

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 11th July 1877.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE AGENCY of this Company has been TRANSFERRED to the Undersigned, from whom Proposal Forms and all further information can be obtained on application.

J. GORDON,
Agent for Bombay.

33, Elphinstone Circle.

TO BE LET, from 1st August, the OFFICES in Church Gate Street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. H. Clason and Co. For Rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TELEGRAPH STORES FOR SALE.

BROKEN GALVANIZED IRON POSTS and CAST IRON SOCKETS, &c., lying at various Railway Stations along the B. B. and C. I. Railway between Surat and Bombay, FOR SALE.

To be sold by weight, and Tenders for their purchase, stating the amount per cwt., to be made to the Undersigned within six days from this date, addressed Surat.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other Tender.

E. A. BOYD,
Assistant Superintendent Government Telegraphs.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
GENTLEMAN SIZE,
BY
JAS. McCABE,
ROYAL EXCHANGE.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

ENO'S
EFFERVESCING FRUIT SALT,
A palatable and refreshing Saline.
Cash Rs. 1-12 per bottle... Credit, Rs. 2 0
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
THE PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR IN INDIA ; by Dr. W. H. Russell, 2nd Edn Rs. 34.		
The Atelier Du Lys ; or an Art Student in the Reign of Terror ; by Author of Mademoiselle Mori	3	12
Blue Roses ; or Helen Malinofska's Marriage ; by the Author of Vera, 2 vols	7	8
This Son of Vulcan ; by W. Besant and J Rice	3	12
Some Articles on the Depreciation of Silver and on Topics connected with it ; by W Bagehot	3	4
The Country of Beloochistan, its Geography, Topography, History, &c. ; by A. W. Hughes	7	8
Geikie's Elementary Lessons in Physical Geography	3	0
Manchester Science Lectures, Eight Series ; by Roscoe, Williamson and Lockyer	1	4
Amelia ; by H. Fielding	3	4
The Telegraph Office ; or Simple Instructions in the Mechanism of instruments and Batteries ; by the Officers of the Royal Engineers	1	0
Early Ballads, also Ballads and Songs of the Peasantry of England ; by R. Bell	2	4
Baker's Turkey in Europe	13	4
Freeman's Ottoman Empire in Europe	4	12
By Stream and Sea : a book for Wanderers and Anglers	3	12
A Year's Housekeeping in South Africa ; by Lady Barker	5	12
Nineteenth Century, a monthly Magazine, Nos. 1 to 4, now ready and will be continued, for 12 Nos.	22	0
Wallace's Russia, 2 vols	15	0
Sanitary Engineering : a Series of Lectures given before the School of Military Engineering at Chetham ; by J. B. Denton	15	12
The Lusiad ; or the Discovery of India, an Epic Poem ; by E. R. Hodges	2	4
Ednia, a Novel ; by Mrs. H. Wood	3	12
Other People's Children ; by the Author of "Helen's Babies"	1	4
My Love, She's but a Lassie ; by the Author of "Queenie"	1	4
Smile's Selp Help, Character and Thrift, each	3	12
The National Portrait Gallery	8	0
Jules Verne's Works :—A Floating City ; 20 Thousand Legends under the sea, 2 pts ; the Blockade Runners ; A Winter Amid the Ice ; From the Earth to the Moon ; Dr. Ox's Experiment ; Around the World in 80 days ; Adventures of Three Englishmen ; Five Weeks in a Balloon ; Martin Paz ; Around the Moon ; Voyage round the World ; South America, each	0	12
Pegasus Re-Saddled ; by H. Cholmondeley Pennell, illustrated	8	0
Statesman's Year Book 1877	6	12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, a pair of diagonal ENGINES, 10 H. P., with a Hoist attached, having also a large Driving Pulley. Apply at this Office.

FOR SALE, a TRUNK ENGINE, 24 H. P., well adapted for driving Hydraulic Pumps and could be easily attached to them. Apply at this Office.

FOR SALE, a BROUGHAM (in good order), Arab Horse and Harness. Price Rs. 500. Address "D. S.," care of the *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, a DOG CART, in first rate order. Apply to

KING, KING & Co.

A GENTLEMAN can have BOARD and LODGING with a family at Colaba. For terms apply "A. Z," at this Office.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S.," *Bombay Gazette.*

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE (Top Floor), above Wheatley, Madden & Co. The present occupant leaving, is desirous of disposing of mats, partitions, &c. as they stand to an incoming tenant. The cleanest and coolest HOUSE in the Fort. N. B.—Furniture at a valuation.

NOTICES.

A. DAVIS' SADDLERY AGENCY,
(OF 14, STRAND, LONDON.)
CASH PRICES.

Hunting Saddles	from Rs. 45 to Rs 50	0
Racing Saddles	Rs. 47	8
Side Saddles Nos. 7 and 8	from Rs. 90 to Rs. 105	0
Single and Double Bridles with bits	from Rs. 14 to Rs. 2	0
Single best Harness	from Rs 90 to Rs. 105	0
Single and Double Reins	from Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 18	0
Riding and Driving Bits	from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 12	8
Riding and Driving Whips	from Rs. 6 to Rs 7	0
Fawn Suit Clothings, complete	Rs. 42	8
Linen Suit Clothings	Rs. 12	8
Steel Dog Couples	Rs. 2	12

Military Saddles, Bridles, Breast Plates, Wallets, Holsters, Hunting and Military Spurs, Patent Wheel Skates of sizes. Leather and Canvas Courier Bags, &c., &c.

Leather and Canvas Courier Bags, Waterproof Saddle Covers, &c., &c.

Full Price List on application to

A. S. REUBEN,
32, Meadow Street.
Opposite the Currency Office.

FOR SALE—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to Harton and Co., of Calcutta.

HAMBURG MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company and are prepared to issue Policies on DWELLINGS, SHOPS, WARE HOUSES, MILLS, PRESSES and all other insurable Property here and in the MOFUSSIL at most favourable terms.

KNOOP & Co., Agents.

UMBALLA AUTUMN MEETING, 1877.
FIRST ENTRANCES FOR THE FOLLOWING RACES AT Rs. 20.
CLOSE ON THE 15th JULY 1877.

The Paget Park Plate.
The Derby Sweep Cup.
The Sirhind Derby.
The Sirhind St. Leger.
The Oriental Plate.
The Umballa Cup.
The Drawing Room Stakes.
The Grand Annual Steeple Chase.
The Hunt Cup.

or prospectuses, &c., apply to the
HONORARY SECRETARY TO THE RACES.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash				Cash	
SODA WATER	per doz. 0	12	AERATED WATER	per doz. 0	12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	,, 1	0	POTASH WATER	,, 0	12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	,, 1	0	LITHIA WATER	,, 1	8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	,, 1	0	VICHY WATER	,, 1	4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

MARK THE PRICES OF THE

NEW INDIAN TEA MART,

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
EMPORIUM FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS,
OPENED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
MR. M. H. MAJOO.
(LATE PARTNER Messrs. MORTON & Co.)

MESSRS. M. H. MAJOO & Co. invite respectfully the Public of Bombay and Outstations to test the superior quality and excellent flavour of their specially selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS, sold at their New Tea Mart.

Prices can bear most favourable comparison with those of other Tea Merchants.

Names of Teas.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.		
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	Rs. 1	12	From 15 lbs. and upwards five per cent. discount.
Orange Pekoe	1	8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	8	
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1	6	
Souchong, Extra Fine	1	4	
Imperial Family Mixture	1	0	
Fragrant Congou	0	14	

BOMBAY, APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

FRENCH HOUSE.
6, HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

READY MADE DRESSES.

READY MADE COSTUMES.

READY MADE TRAVELLING COATS.

READY MADE PETTICOATS

AND OTHER OVERLAND REQUISITES FOR LADIES GOING HOME.

TRIPLE FOLDING MIRROR.

S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

THIS new and very convenient form of Mirror is sure to become a general favourite. As the figure is reflected in it *five* times, a Lady is by its aid enabled to see herself perfectly, and without changing her position at all. It is made in a variety of neat styles, and forms a pretty ornament to a room. When the Mirror is folded it is less than an inch in thickness. The small space that it occupies, and the safety with which it can be packed, will especially commend it for use in Camp.

	Rs.	a.
Small Size—10½ inches square.		
1.—Polished Bamboo	25	0
2.—Ebony, Silk Back	37	0
Medium Size—11½ inches square.		
1.—Plain Ebony	27	12
2.—Polished Bamboo	30	0
3.—Ebony, Silk Back	40	0
Large Size—13 inches square.		
1.—Plain Ebony	30	0
2.—Polished Bamboo	35	0
—Ebony, Silk Back	45	0

	Rs.	a.
Plain Ebony, Silk Back, size 18½ in. by 14 in.	65	0
Ebony Gilt Ornamented Peadings, size 28 in. by 16½ in.	150	0
Polished Bamboo, on Stand with drawer, size 17 in. by 14 in.	80	0
The "Psyche" Glass Polished Bamboo, on portable stand, 17 in. by 14 in	75	0
Time "Psyche" Glass, Gilt Bamboo, on portable stand, size 17 in. by 14 in.	90	0
Rosewood Frame, with gilt candle holders, size 16 in by 12 in.	120	0

(This Glass when folded forms a double-glass.)

PLATED WARE.

Best Plated on Nickle Silver Spoons and Forks.

	Plain Fiddle. Rs. a.	Lily Pattern. Rs a.
Table Spoons......per doz.	32 8	38 0
Table Forks ,,	28 8	
Dessert Spoons ,,	25 0	30 0
Dessert Forks ,,	25 0	
Tea Spoons ,,	15 8	18 0

	Plain Fiddle. Rs a.	Lily Pattern. Rs. a
Egg Spoons............ each	1 8	2 4
Salt Spoons ,,	1 8	2 4
Mustard Spoons ,,	1 8	2 4
Soup Ladles ,,	10 0	12 0
Sauce Ladles ,,	3 8	4 8

	Plain Fiddle, Rs. a.	Lily Pattern. Rs. a.
Gravy Spoons .... each	5 8	8 0
Fish Knives ,,	10 0	13 0
Butter Knives ,,	3 12	4 8
Sugar Tongs ,,	3 10	4 8
Pickle Forks ,,	2 4	2 0

Army and Navy Cups.
Beef-teak Dishes.
Breakfast Trays.
Breakfast Cruets.
Beer Mugs.
Beer and Sodawater Tumblers.
Biscuit Boxes.
Bottle Corks.
Bread Baskets.
Bread Platters.
Bread Knives.
Butter Pots.
Butter Knives.
Candlesticks, Chamber.

Carvers, Meats
Carvers, Fish.
Chop or Steak Dishes.
Cocktail Shakers.
Corkscrews.
Cream Ewers.
Cruet Frames.
Crump Scoops.
Cutlery (Harrison Bros. and owson.)
"Carlton" Club Slide Dishes, with revolving Covers.
Cheap Tea and Coffee Services.

Camp Companion.
Dessert Fruit Knives and Forks.
Dinner and Breakfast Frames.
Dram Flasks.
Dishes, "Carlton" Club.
Dishes, "United Service."
Drinking Cups.
Egg Stands.
Egg Boilers.
Egg Cup & Toast Stands.
Fish Carvers.
Fruit Knives and Forks.
Fountains Perpetual.

Ice Hammers.
Ice Tongs.
Ice Pails and Jugs.
Inkstands.
Knife-rests.
Luncheon and Breakfast Frames.
Mustard Pots.
Meat Skewers.
Milk Jugs.
Muffin Dishes.
Muffineers.
Mugs.
Napkin Rings.
Oil & Vinegar Frames.
Pickle Forks.

Pickle Frames.
Peg Measures.
Salvers & Waiters.
Sardine Boxes.
Salt Cellars.
Side Dishes.
Sugar Tongs.
Skeners.
Spoons and Forks.
Tea and Coffee Services.
Tea Pots.
Toast Racks & Egg Stands
Vegetable Dishes.
Wine Trays.
Waiters.
Wine & Biscuit Trays.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended		Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting	Do. Do.	,, 350
Do. ,, Crystal-Faced	Do. Do.	,, 330
Do. ,, Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality	Do.	,, 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from		Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases		Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance		,, 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ½ Hunting		Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches	,, 65 to ,, 75
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	,, 50
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs. 40, 45 and 50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES, TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time............ Rs. 30 each.

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ½ and Minute Repeaters	,, 800 to ,, 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches	,, 400 to ,, 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers	550 ,, 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

WATSON AND COMPANY'S

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE HAS COMMENCED.

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

ARE
AGENTS IN INDIA
FOR
MESSRS. LEAL BROS. & CO.'S MADEIRA.

THE CELEBRATED APOLLINARIS WATER.
(For Analysis, Testimonials and Prices see the Company's Advertisements).

BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.

Bull Dog" Trade-mark—Bass's Label.

This splendid Ale is the choicest production of Messrs. Bass's famous brewery and the Bottlers (Read Brothers of London) have spared no expense to supply Indian consumers with English malt liquor of the finest possible quality. It contains the valuable Tonic Bitter principles derived from Kent and Surrey hops of only the best growth and greatest delicacy of flavor and its lightness and sparkling brilliancy commend themselves.

Messrs. Read Brothers possess magnificent stores fitted with the best modern appliances and their long experience has been specially devoted to bottling Messrs. Bass's Ales for exportation. The Beer is in Champagne bottles which exhibit its great brilliancy and being thoroughly matured before bottling it bears up-country transit remarkably well.

	NET CASH. Rs. A.	CREDIT. Rs. A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts.................per doz.	5 8	5 12	Duties included.
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts ....per doz.	3 12	4 0	

GUINNESS'S OWN STOUT.

In Casks of 3 doz. Qts..................per doz.	5 12	6 0	Duties included.
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts ....per doz.	3 12	4 0	

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs. A.		CREDIT. Per Case. Rs. A.
24 4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25 0
25 4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26 0
27 2	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28 0
31 12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall = 1 dozen, with Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33 0
25 12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26 8
27 8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28 8
	Metallic Tumblers for flasks	3 0
	Do. do. for ½ flask	2 0
27 8	** TWO STARS	28 8
30 8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31 8
40 12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42 8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. off Bond Prices, *i.e.*, after deducting Duty and Town Dues at Rs. 8-8 per case.

WACHTER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

"EXTRA DRY."

NOTICE.

Previous shipments of our brands to Calcutta, Bombay, etc., have been prepared in accordance with the taste that prevails at the English Court, where extremely dry Champagne is not desired, but we recognise the necessity of sending for the future to the Indies and other warm Climates a REALLY DRY WINE, whilst we carefully adhere to the same elegant style that has met with such universal favour.

Our labels remain unchanged with the sole addition of the words "Extra Dry."

February 1877.

WACHTER & Cie.
EPERNAY.

CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs. A.		CREDIT. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs. A.
48 0	50 12	Wachter & Co.'s Champagne as supplied to the Royal House	50 0	53 0

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES.

N.B.—Forwarding Charges are added to the above rates. We guarantee each package to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched.

MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS ARE REQUESTED, BEFORE TAKING DELIVERY OF THEIR GOODS TO SEE THAT THE WEIGHT AGREES WITH THE RAILWAY RECEIPT.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.
Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, and Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.
Borah Bazaar Street. Poydoni.
Bombay, May 1877.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to their fine Stock of GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, of which they would particularly recommend :—

AN OPEN FACE HUNTING or SEMI-HUNTING PATENT LEVER WATCH ...Rs. 150

This Watch possesses the same movement as our well-known Rs. 50 Watches in silver cases, for which a *gold medal* was awarded at the Broach Exhibition.

Two years' guarantee accompanies it.

A HUNTING WATCH ....Rs. 200

The cases of these Watches are very massive, and particular attention has been given to its finish both to its exterior case and movement.

A KEYLESS SEMI-HUNTING or HUNTING WATCH.........................Rs. 225

This Watch possesses exactly the same advantages as the previous one, with the addition of the keyless mechanism.

And have always in stock a splendid collection of

Ladies' Gold Watch, with keys and keyless	from Rs. 90 to 180
,, ,, enamelled and richly jewelled Watches, keyless	,, 250 to 600
Gold Calendar Watches	200
,, second independent Watches	250
,, repeaters of every description	from 350 to 800
,, Chronograph or Racing Watches, repeating and eternal calendar	,, 1,200 to 2,000

From amongst their large and varied stock of Silver Watches, they would specially recommend—

A good silver crystal face Watch	Rs. 25
,, ,, Hunting ,,	26

AND THEIR WELL KNOWN Rs. 50 WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACE, HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

Special mention can also be made of their BRASS RAILWAY WATCH, black or white dial Rs. 40

This Watch will be found very useful and suitable for all those engaged in a district life, as it is very strongly made and will stand a good deal of hard treatment. Numerous recommendations have been given testifying to its excellency in this respect.

JEWELLERY.

A fine stock of English made Jewellery, in 9, 15, and 18 carat, always on hand.

A large assortment of CLOCKS comprising,
PALLANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES, square and round.
PENDULUM S. M. gilt frames.
,, ,, ,, marble cases.
OFFICE CLOCKS of varied description.
LAMP CLOCKS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 11TH JULY 1877.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were still quoted at 94⅞ and French Rentes at 107. Bombay Seeds are unchanged, but Calcutta Linseed has advanced 6d. per quarter both to arrive and ex-warehouse, and Rapeseed is quoted 6d. per quarter higher to arrive while ex-warehouse it is 2s. 6d. lower. The latter, however, is probably explained by yesterday's advance of 3s. per quarter as advised by Reuter being a mistake.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester are dull at unchanged prices, and the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday was quiet but steady, sales only 5,000 bales. Spot prices are unaltered, in every particular, and we do not hear from private telegrams that there is any change in arrivals.

From New York yesterday ready Mid. Uplands is still quoted at 12⅛ and October shipment at 11⅛ cents per lb. The day's receipts at the ports were 900 bales as against 600 bales last year.

In the Mincing Lane Markets Coffee was reported steady, with an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon. Cocoanut Oil was unchanged.

A payment of £700,000 into the Bank of England took place yesterday, and the rate of discount on 3 months' sight Bank Bills was quoted at 1½ per cent., a decline of ¼ per cent. from Thursday last.

Bar Silver remains at 53¾d. per oz.

At the weekly Board meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no change was made in the official rates of interest and discount.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been very firm with a further advance of 1/16d. per Rupee all round. Very little has been done, and the upward movement is still put down as due to anticipations of higher rates being paid by the Banks for Council drafts to enable them to meet their subscriptions to the new loan. For the time being, therefore, the market will be guided by the result of to-day's biddings, but in the long run export business is too slack to admit of any important rise. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand...... 1s. 8⅞ to 13-16d. per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight 1s. 9 1-16 to ⅛d. „
Credits, 6 „ „ 1s. 9 1-16d. „
Documents, 6 „ „ 1s. 9⅛d. „

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business, and rates are nominally the same, say ⅛ to 3-16 premium for demand and ⅛ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

In GOVERNMENT PAPER we cannot hear of any actual transactions, the market being still in an unsettled state from the result of the new loan. The closest quotations we can give—and these are quite nominal—are: Fours, Rs. 97; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97¼; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102⅝.

The SHARE MARKET has been closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.

The COTTON MARKET has been very quiet with nothing of any importance doing, either for export or local consumption, but prices are very firmly maintained, especially for Dhollera descriptions, on which such demand as there is chiefly runs.

SEEDS and WHEAT are firm but unaltered.

In FREIGHTS transactions have taken place by steamer for Liverpool at £1-15, and by sailing ship the nominal rate is still £1-17-6 to £1-18 9, but there is only one ship on the Liverpool berth and almost no cargo offering.

PIECE GOODS are absolutely stagnant and likely to continue so until we have better news from up-country. Day by day the accounts from the districts become more discouraging, and in some parts if they have not rain within a week or ten days, a failure of some of the crops is inevitable.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	721½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	945
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	717½
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	3 do.	107
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	670

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218·3·0	5 p. c.	275
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	130·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65·7·3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	210

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,290
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	125 p.s.	2,525
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	90	..	80
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,575
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,175
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	275
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	150
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	945
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,060
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	690
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.s*	1,165
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,285
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,325
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,125
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	975
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s*	1,100
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,325
K. Mucoojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	1,005
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1,125
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,860
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	50
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	485
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	100p.s*	1,390
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,410
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	335
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	1,025
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	900
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	1,000
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	400
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.s*	820
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,280
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	955
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	1,030
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1,040
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	850

*Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	970
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	425
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	705
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	40 p.s.	455
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	42 do	225
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	90
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	170 do	525
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	600	300	all	15 do	250
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	880
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,100 xd
French Press Co.	300	500	all	35 do	325
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	3,125	400	350	25 do	365
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	455
Sassoon's Press Co.	1,000	500	all	50 do	400
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	67½ do	510
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,150
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	650

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	202½p.s.	1,940
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	650
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	275
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	70
Mechanics' Build'ngs Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	all	11 p. ct	465
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,00	250	all	6 p.	30

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	3,948	2,000	all	25	1,025
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,600	150	all	..	120
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	675
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	245

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 7th July, 1877.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	38,289	0	0
Merchandise	30,5-4	0	0
Other Receipts	200	0	0
Telegraph	457	0	0
Total Rs.	6,9530	0	0

Corresponding week in June 1876.
Open 430¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	38,952	0	0
Merchandise	26,637	0	0
Other Receipts	207	0	0
Telegraph	460	0	0
Total Rs.	66,256	0	0
Increase Rs.	3,274	0	0

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 10th July 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·799
Temperature of the Air	85·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·5
Dew Point	77·6
Relative humidity of Air	·778
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	81·8
General Direction of wind	W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	431
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	1·21
„ „ „ year	36·58
Additional fall up to 10 A.M. of 11th	0·16

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Gray, sailed yesterday for Carwar, in ballast.

THE HALL LINE s.s. TRENTHAM HALL, 1,351 tons, Captain J. C. Shaw sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers.

Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac, and Mrs. Lamert and two children.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. COCONADA, 847 tons, Captain A. Morris, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers;—For Kurrachee sub-conductor J. Riding and servant. For Muscat. Mr. Vully Gooloo. For different ports. Twenty deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. THIBET, 1,672 tons, Captain G. H. Torback, which arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Aden and Suez, brought the English Mails, and the following cargo:—210 packages piece goods, 160 bales twist, 2 cases umbrellas, 15 cases beads, 4 packages paint, 1 case boots, 2 cases gold thread, 5 cases saffron, 897 boxes silver, 1 box silver coins, 1 box gold coins, 5 boxes specie, 2 cases tamarind, 1,260 bags pumice, 55 bags grain, 1 bag gum, 16 bundles E. teeth and many other packages merchandise.

THE s. s. CHEOPS, 984 tons, Captain G. L. Dryden, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (June 1st) calling at Malta, Port Said, and the Suez Canal, with the following cargo—124 cases wine, 511 cases brandy, 11 cases varnish, 204 casks beer, 206 packages paper, 9,027 bars and 139 bundles iron, 4,487 casks and 2,950 plates spelter, 2,202 blocks asphalte, 40 casks tar, 100 cases gin, 51 cases whiskey, 51 packages earthenware, 20 casks paint, 145 packages glassware, 38 cases glass, 4 cases looking glass, 857 packages wine and spirits, 10 casks sherry, 390 packages provisions, 241 cases candles, 1 case boots, 205 kegs red lead, 82 kegs iron nails, 100 cases sulphate of copper, 25 case bottles, 20 case brass, 25 sheets brass, 35 cases tinned plates 393 cases matches, 13 cases plate glass, 50 bottle, quicksilver, 298 drums, 292 packages oilmanstores, 100 barrels pitch, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
11	Cheops (s)	Dryden	London, June 1.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
11	Lalla (s)	Vance	Havre.
	Flying Cloud	Williams	Moulmain.
	Trentham Hall (s)	Shaw	Liverpool.
	Coconada (s)	Morris	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Vingorla (s)	Gray	Carwar.

The barque Queen of the Seas, to Singapore was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
6	Ben Venue (s)	Kidner	Genoa, June 2.
	Malabar (s)	Larero	London, May 6.
	Nepaul (s)	Methven	Southampton, May 31.
	Vellore	Thoms	Sydney, May 5.
	Pendragon	Morris	Melbourne, May 4.
7	Darien (s)	Bayly	Tuticorin, June 28.
	Himah (s)	Cockery	Madras, July 12.
	Sea Gull (s)	Smith	London, May 19.
	Paladin (s)	Sidig	Naratel, June 8.
	Mairi Bhan	Masson	London, Mar 29.
	Denbighshire	Murdoch	Liverpool, April 14.
	Brodick Castle	Mill	Liverpool, Mar 29.
	Brenhilda	Scon	—, Apr 11.
	Bowfell	Connele	Liverpool, Mar 17.
	Auriga	McKinlay	Liverpool, Apr 17.
	Cingalese	Stewart	Freemantle, June 8.
	Penultimate	Dubriel	Pondicherry, June 28.
	Union	Bout	Bombay, June 16.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
6	Vixen (s)	....	....
	Trafalgar (s)	....	....
	Loch Fyne	....	....
	Isabella Mott	....	....
	Loch Ness	....	....

PASSENGERS.

Per Malabar—Mr and Mrs Freck and child. Mr Moor.
Per Nepaul—Mr and Mrs J Davenport, Mr A C Marshall, Mr J Weir, Mr Kuriman, Mr Healey, Captain T Black, Mr E D Jones, Mr Geo Narrell, Mr J H Atkinson, and Mr C V McCartif.
Per Auriga—Mrs McKinlay.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Brodick Castle—Barque W Thomas in Lat 32 S, Long 78 E, bound from New York to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
7	Serapis (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Tineor (s)	....	Calcutta.
8	West Stanley (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Chyebassa (s)	....	London.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
7	Bengal (s)	....	Negapatam.
	Schleswig Bride	....	Moulmein.
	Ophir	....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Childwall Hall s—400 bundles hoop iron, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.
Europa s—60 cases portwine, D D Shah; 50 boxes candles, Chugson Kaileedass.
Mellie Martin s—101 boxes bar soap, Manockjee Bhickajee; 3 packages hardware, Tejbhoy Allybhoy.
Trentham Hall s—296 bundles bar iron, Hassoonally Mahomedally.

FROM LONDON.

Gwalior s—10 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.
Hindostan s—2 kegs red lead. Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 100 cases copper sheets, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Craigforth s—88 cases oilmanstore, Talub Fakeer Mahamed

FROM NEW YORK.

Queen of the Seas—1000 cases kerosine oil, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Faune—25 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and sons.
Precurseur s—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Knight Companion—325 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co
Egbert s—11 bales cotton, A Bomonjee Kandawalla; 114 bales cotton, Govidram Dwarkadass; 100 bales cotton, Ramjee Crushnajee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Narronjee Bhimjee; 50 bales wool, Hurry Govind.
Zerbino s—50 bales cotton, Ramjee Crushnajee and Co.
Trentham Hall s—8 cases mother o' pearl shells, A Blascheck and Co; 1,599¾ cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co 1,600 cwts wheat, Shreeram Motta; 2,029 cwts wheat, Knoop and Co.
Europa s—500 cwts myrabollams, Abramoni z and Co.

FOR LONDON.

British Princes s—160 cwts horns, Peerbhoy Damjee; 5,400 cwts linseed, W Nicol and Co; 36 bales hides, Nenseebhoy Gangjee.
Stoomshridge—4 bales skins, Hajee Husson Hookerda; 27 bales hides and skins, Adom Mohideen and Co; 20 bales hides, Khanmahamed Nensey; 19 bales hides and skins, P H A C Meera and Co; 16 bales hides and skins, M C L Mohomed Lubay and Co; 44 bales hides and skins, S O T N Meera and Co; 18 bales hides and skins, V A S Mohidin and Co; 10 bales hides, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 9 bales hides, Mahamed Corjee.
Deccan s—6 cases shawls, Hajee Atowla; 203 chests tea, Forbes and Co; 11 cases wax and 25 cwts deer horns, Ruttonjee Manuckjee and Co; 40 cases mother of pearl shells, Rusubally Allyruza; 6 bundles E teeth, Suriff Dureesh; 263 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 172 bales senna leaves and 17 bales leather, P and O S N Co; 51 cases rubber, Askutu Khungar; 53 cases rubber, and 4 bales orchilla weed, Visram Trickomjee; 100 cwts horns, Peerbhoy Damjee; 4 cwts horns and 1 box tortoise shells, C N Gjmes and Co; 1 case tortoise shell and 9 cases chundroos, Dhurumsey Velijee; 11 cases chundroos and 21 cases benzoin, Cursondass Nensey; 8 bales carpet, S Soleman; 9 bales carpet, and 21 bales skins, S r Charles Forbes and Co; 7 bales skins, W Nicol and Co; 12 bales skins, Casum Fess and Co; 6 bales hides, Abdoolrehman Esmail; 11 bales hides, D H Sulleman; 34 bales hides, Chand Mahomedally and Co; 6 bales hides, G Reifferscheid and Co; 42 bales hides, Hassum Oomer.

FOR HAVRE.

Queen of Chamria—1,500 cwts linseed, George Lockhart and Co; 8,035¾ cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Deccan s—3 bales skins and bundle carpets, W Nicol and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Travancore s—10 bales hides, 401 bales cotton and 31 bales skins, P and O S N Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Travancore s—6 bales hides, P and O S N Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Travancore s—724 bales gunny bags, P and O S N Co.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 12.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

To speak to Minutes of Decree.

365-76—Lynch and Tobin—Kevalbhoy Jayetund vs Nahalchundbhoy Nathoobhoy and another—Tyebjee and Sayani.

LONG CAUSES.

837-76—Shamrao P—Rao Bhadoor Madan Shrikrishna vs Rajoo Balloo—A. F. Turner.
544-75—M M Munshi—Damjee Jadowjee vs Ratanvahoo and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.
571-75 Mr Fletcher—Soondrabai widow vs Veera Ooka and others—Tyebjee and Sayani.
28-77—Janardhun and Ghandbibhoy—Dayabhoy Tribhowandass vs Munjee Russool and others—Khunderao Morojee.
413-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Najmoodeen Shaik Ally vs Zenaboo widow and others—Jefferson and Payne.
66-76—Jefferson and Payne—Shewlaljee Suntookgur vs Muggon Girdhur—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
453-75—Balkrishna and B—Chaganlall Wishwanath vs Motiram Dāmodhur and others—F Chalk.
654-75—Ardaseer and Hormusjee—Framjee Cursetjee D vs Pestonjee Nanabhoy and others—Mr Bicknell.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

723-76—Macfarlane and G—Mowjee Kirpall vs Robert Byree and others—Hearn and Cleveland.
722-76—Hearn and Cleveland—Cassibai vs Ladkorebai widow and others—Muljee and Bomonjee.
317-77—Hearn and Cleveland—Cassibai vs Withuldass Muncharam—Lynch and Tobin and Rimington, Hore and Langley
12-77—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Hon J Marriott, &c vs Shri Lalmonjee Maharaj and others—Prescot and Winter and Crawford and Boevey.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL).

LONG CAUSES.

45-77—Prescot and W—T F Punnett vs Roopchund Moolchund.
246-77—F Chalk—Premdas Toolseydass vs Khimjee Jairam—Fletcher and Smith.
178-77—Mr Bicknell—Dulpatbai Bhugoobhai vs Mahomed Hajee Ally—Jefferson and Payne.
347-77—Hearn and C—Goolbai vs Maneckjee Limjee Maneckjee—Ardeser and Hormusjee.
368-77—Jefferson and Payne—Ramnarayen Dayaram vs Vithuldass Wala and others—N N Kothare.
369-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Assoobeebee vs Mahomed Essack and others—Balkrishna and B.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE ATKINSON.)

LONG CAUSES.

415-76—Hearn and Cleveland—Dewalibai, widow vs Vullubhram Hemchund and another—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
698-76—Hearn and C—Dinanath Rughoonath K and others vs Merwanjee Framjee Kias and others—Craigie Lynch and O and Pestonjee K—Part heard.
332-75—Crawford and B—Fatmabeebee alias Fafabai Adamjee Ahmed and other Jefferson and Payne.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 10.

Lawford, Lieut, Madras 1st L Cavalry, on leave, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Lodwick, Lieut, Hongkong 28th Regt, on leave, from Hongkong

JULY 11.

Sexton, Major, Bombay R A, on leave, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 11.

Sharpe, Surg, Bombay A M D, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Sexton, Major, Bombay R A, on leave, to Madras.
Baillie, Major, Bombay 2nd Queens, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Poona, 11th July 1877.

Sub-Lieut R W Preston, 66th Foot, Probationer Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer 7th N I on probation.

Lieut E C Keilie, Wing Officer, 23rd N I, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Lieut Thomas on furlough.

Surgeon D A Patterson, Aden, to perform the medical duties of the 6th N I in addition to his own, vice Surgeon Dane, temporarily placed at the disposal of the Political Department.

Lieut-Col Thomas, Staff Corps, general duty Satara to Poona.

Lieut Scott, 17th Foot, is granted leave from the 22nd July to 15th Sept on private affairs.

Major Greig, A battery 8th brigade, is permitted to remain at Kirkee until the 14th Oct on private affairs.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India, July 7.*)

Mr T R G Cadiz, an Assistant Superint of the 2nd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Major D Macdonald, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superint of Revenue Survey, 2nd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Major Fitz Gerald, Deputy Commissioner, Bassein District, has been granted subsidiary leave for thirty days, to enable him to appear before the Medical Board at Bombay, preparatory to proceeding on furlough on medical certificate.

Lieut-Col D Limond, R E Superintending Engineer, Rawal Pindi Division, Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Captain W P Tomkins, R E, Executive Engineer, Morar Division, Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Mr C V MacIvor, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, Larkana Division, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Mr C F Egerton Allen, Barrister-at-Law, to be Government Advocate at Rangoon in British Burma.

The following officers are appointed to officiate, until further orders, in the appointments mentioned opposite to their names: Mr H J Brereton, Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay, Babu Ishan Chandra Basu, M A, Assistant to the Accountant General, Bengal, Mr W T Piercy, Assistant to the Accountant General, Punjab.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service from the 1st July 1877:—

Rank and Name.	Ordinary Pension.	Capitalized value of annuity.
Lieut-Col (Brevet-Col) J C Millar	£456-5	£4.137

Surgeon-Major R F Hutchinson, M D, officiating in medical charge, 37th N I, to be a Deputy Surgeon-General with temporary rank.

Lieut H M Mason, Wing Officer, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Cavalry, vice Lieut F R B Knox, officiating as Adjutant 4th Cavalry.

The following direct appointment of a Native Gentleman is made:—

11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers—Bahola Singh to be Jemader, on probation, vice Lehna Singh, transferred to the 1st Regt Central India Horse.

Jemadar Narain Singh, appointed on probation to the 26th (Punjab) Regt N I, is confirmed in that rank.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Col W C Russell, R A, Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, private affairs, for two years. Capt W J W Muir, Political Agent, Rajpootana Agency, medical certificate, for eighteen months.

The services of Lieut-Col R W Elton, Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Depart.

The services of Lieut-Col P Wheeler, Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief

The services of Surgeon-Major J MacN Fleming, M D, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

Mr R D O Brownlow is appointed a 4th grade officer in the Indian Government Marine.

Mr W F Barrow, Assistant Examiner (temporary rank), Bombay, is granted two months' privilege leave with effect from the 12th July.

Mr W H Marten, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr E J D Walker is confirmed in his appointment of Superintendent 1st grade, Persian Section Indo-European Telegraph, with effect from 11th November 1876.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Under the authority of the Right Hon the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that all officers who, from the 25th February 1874, the date of the publication of G G O No 171 of 1874 having less than two years furlough at their credit, obtained furlough for such period under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, and who obtained an extension of furlough on medical certificate, under Rule XIII of those Regulations, for any period not exceeding two years in all, and who did not draw furlough pay for the entire period, shall be allowed the difference between the pay they received and the "furlough pay" authorized. Any officer now in India who may desire that arrears of difference of pay may be issued to his Agents in England should submit an application, through the Controller of Military Accounts, to that effect to the Government of the presidency to which he belongs.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette, July 5.*)

The Rev G M Gordon, of the Church Missionary Society, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Mooltan, during the absence of the Rev W A Duke.

Lieut A K Macpherson, Cantonment Magistrate, Jullundur, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Captain A W R Becher, Station Staff Officer, Jullundur, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Jullundhur, in addition to his other duties.

Messrs E H Pargiter and L M Jacob, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, have passed the departmental examination.

Mr J E Gore, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, attached to the 6th Division, Sirhind Canal, is allowed two years' furlough and one month's subsidiary leave on full pay.

Mr G P Milne, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is allowed four months' furlough in India, on medical certificate.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Resolution—An officer lately drew an allowance for house-rent while occupying Government quarters without paying rent therefor. The Civil Accountant-General could not check this officer's claims, because he did not know that the officer was inhabiting Government quarters rent-free. The Governor-General in Council requests that each Local Government and Administration will take care that the officer who audits his claims for pay and allowances is informed whenever an officer of Government is allowed to occupy any public building without payment of rent. The Governor-General in Council desires also to remind all public officers that it can rarely, if ever, be right for an officer to draw an allowance for house-rent while he is occupying public premises. Before claiming any such allowance, under such circumstances, an officer should obtain explicit orders authorizing it.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O.S.N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 p.m., and the following are the hours for closing the Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m. and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first in the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—

	per ½ oz. As. Pies.
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden Switzerland	5 0

AUSTRALIAN MAILS, VIA GALLE.

Saturday..................July 21 | Saturday..................Aug. 18
„ ....Sept. 15

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—
4 P.M.
Monday ....July 23

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters from India to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Majurga, forwarded via Bombay to Aden and conveyed thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Steam Ship Company's packets, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

Pre-payment in full by this route will continue to be compulsory, and additional postage will be levied on delivery at destination of covers addressed to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Majurga.

Letters can be registered for transmission by this route for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope only, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Packets of Newspapers, Books, and Patterns can be sent by this route to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, at the rate of 2 annas per every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

CALENDAR.—JULY 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.......... 11th ... 2h. 57·3m. a.m.
First Quarter ...... 17th ... 6h. 3·8m. p.m.
Full Moon.......... 25th .... 0h. 10·8m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
July.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 12	......	5 31	6 39	0 34 a ...	5 56 m 6 41 a
Fri. 13	......	5 32	6 39	0 3 m 1 11 a	6 41 m 7 26 a
Sat. 14	......	5 32	6 39	1 23 m 1 54 a	7 27 m 8 15 a
Sun. 15	Seventh Sunday after Trinity	5 32	6 39	2 14 m 2 41 a	8 16 m 9 4 a
Mon. 16	....	5 33	6 39	3 8 m 3 20 a	9 6 m 9 50 a
Tues. 17	English Mail expected	5 33	6 39	4 5 m 4 4 a	9 58 m 10 42 a
Wed. 18	......	5 33	6 38	5 12 m 4 52 a	3 2 m 3 7 a

For Sale at this Office.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.
COLOURED MAP
OF
TURKEY IN EUROPE
WITH BESSARABIA.
Size 20½ by 13½ inch.
PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6,
WITH ROLLERS, Re. 1-8.

No. II.
MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.
Size 23½ by 16 inch.
PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers 1 0
Mounted on Cloth .... 8 As. extra.
„ with Rollers 10 „
Subscribers are entitled to have one Copy only of this Map at 4 annas.

_ It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

NOTIFICATION.

OUT of RESPECT to the MEMORY of the late SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Bart, C.S.I., the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill, the presiding Judge of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay, directs the CLOSING of the Court which was to be held on Saturday, the 14th instant.

By Order,
JEHANGHIR MANOCKJI CURSETJI,
Clerk to the Court.
H. M.'s High Court, 11th July 1877.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WETHERALL—July 2nd, at Baroda, the wife of Lieutenant W. A. Wetherall, 22nd Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DEANE—July 8th, at Nungumbaukum, the wife of A. H. Deane, of a daughter.
MAIN—July 7th, at Calcutta, Mrs. William Main of a daughter.
NICOLAY—June 29th, at Rajghat, Lalseriah, Chumparun, the wife of Gilbert Nicolay, of a son
SMART—June 5th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. D. Smart, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BATCHELOR—MORGAN—July 7th, at Ootacamund, by the Rev. O. Lene, Augustus Herbert, son of the Rev. J. S. Batchelor, of Brixton Hill, London, to Ellen Rhoda, eldest daughter of Major General Morgan, Ootacamund.

DEATH.

ORR—July 2nd, at Begoo Serai, near Monghyr, A. P. Robert the elder and beloved son of Major and Mrs. A. P. Orr, aged 24 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1877.

THE debate in the House of Lords on the recent diplomatic conference at Peshawur and the general policy of the Government of India in its relations with the Ameer of Cabul was, we find, inaccurately summarized in the Reuter's telegram which represented Lord Salisbury as having stated that the Ameer had refused to receive an English Envoy or Resident at Cabul. As we noticed, at the time we received the telegram, the apparent discrepancy between Lord Salisbury's account of the objects of Sir Lewis Pelly's Mission with the version circulated on what was supposed to be good authority in this country, we are bound in fairness to acknowledge that the Secretary of State seems really to have confirmed in every particular the statements originally made by the Government of India. "We have not," he said, "tried to force "an Envoy on the Ameer. We have not suggested "Sir L. Pelly as an Envoy to Cabul. The "troops were assembled on the north-western "frontier without the slightest reference to the "Cabul negotiations; and, with regard to the "boats on the Indus"—the Duke of Argyll had mentioned a rumour that a bridge of boats had been prepared on the Indus—"I never heard of "them until to-day. Our relations with "the Ameer of Cabul have undergone no "material change. I do not believe that "he is worse disposed towards us than "hitherto, or that his feelings are in any "way embittered towards the British Govern"ment." The compiler of the telegram evidently was confused by Lord Salisbury's previous declaration that the Ameer had always been unwilling to allow a British Envoy to reside at his Court, and overlooked the following remark that on that very account the British Government, acquiescing in His Highness's determination to admit no Englishman into his dominions, "arranged at his request" to hold a conference at Peshawur for the exchange of formal communications on some questions of international interest. Lord Salisbury, however, declines to say what were the points discussed at Peshawur between Sir Lewis Pelly and the Cabul Envoy; and enough is known to justify the assertion that the Ameer made certain demands for assistance in money or arms, and was informed that his claim to be regarded as the sincere friend of the British Government could not be recognised unless he showed himself disposed to place confidence in the intentions of that Government by sanctioning free intercourse between the two States.

In point of fact, therefore, although the Ameer was not asked in so many words to admit a British Envoy to reside at Cabul or Candahar, his Ambassador must have been led by Sir Lewis Pelly to understand that the continuance of the friendship extended by the British Government to his master would depend on the opening of Afghanistan to Englishmen who wished to enter that country, and on the establishment of direct diplomatic communications after the form usual among civilized and friendly nations. If this was not the substance of Sir Lewis Pelly's conversations with the Ameer's Envoy, the Mission of Sir Lewis can have had no meaning at all; and it is absurd for the Secretary of State and the Government of India to pretend that, after the Ameer had been thus notified of what was required of him, and had retired to sulk, "our relations with him have "undergone no change." To make such a statement is to attempt to throw dust in people's eyes. As Lord Lawrence very well put it in the debate, "it is clear that something of "very considerable importance has occurred "which has caused much agitation on the "north-western frontier of India," and, when the Indian authorities try to speak of the negotiations with Afghanistan as of no consequence, it is obvious that their motive is to lessen the importance of the repulse their policy has sustained. We have no doubt Lord Lawrence is right in saying the occupation of Quettah by British troops has disturbed the Ameer's mind and been generally interpreted beyond the border as "a challenge to the Afghans." General Jacob and others of his school always advocated the occupation of Quettah because at that post British troops would be within a few easy marches of Candahar, and it is quite natural that the Ameer of Afghanistan should be uneasy at this near approach of British troops to one of the chief towns of his dominions. We have always maintained, therefore, that the relations of the Government of India with Khelat should only be altered as part of a general scheme for the reorganization of the management of frontier affairs, and that the occupation of Khelat should be accompanied by measures for bringing Afghanistan directly within the scope of the English political system. We are, moreover, quite convinced in our own mind, though we have no authority for saying so, that the original intention of the Government of India, in opening formal negotiations with Shere Ali, was to make him understand that the time has come for him to accept the position of a subordinate ally of the Empress of India. But the development of this policy, which, though denounced by such men as Lord Lawrence and Lord Northbrook, would have had at least the merits of boldness and consistency, was arrested midway by the conversion of the Secretary of State to a belief in the saving efficacy of Russia's political ambition. The whole nature of Lord Salisbury has been changed since he completed his political education under General Ignatieff at Constantinople, and his sole anxiety now seems to be to show that England will do nothing to restrain her rival from completing the conquest of all Asia beyond the present frontier of India. Every week we have speeches from him full of "flouts, and gibes, "and jeers" at the aggressive policy of his own former friends and of many of his colleagues in that Cabinet of which he is still a member; and by his arbitrary interference to prevent the natural consummation of Lord Lytton's Frontier policy he has certainly stultified the Government of India, and brought the border into a more unsatisfactory state than if the Government had not meddled with it at all.

An amusing incident of the debate was the renewal in a mild way of the old quarrel between Lord Salisbury and Lord Northbrook about the alleged want of reticence of Indian officials. Our readers may remember that, in the angry correspondence between the Secretary of State and the late Viceroy about the failure of the Government of India to repeal the cotton import duties when it revised the Indian Tariff, Lord Northbrook excused himself for not having communicated beforehand to the Home Government his scheme of financial reforms because such matters could not be spoken of even in confidential intercourse among great officials without the risk of being divulged; whereupon Lord Salisbury smartly rejoined that, if Indian officials could not keep State secrets, they were not fit for public employment. In the debate last month the Duke of Argyll acted the part of a candid friend to Lord Lytton by saying that "among the many high and distinguished "qualities of the Viceroy of India reticence was "not remarkable," and instancing as an example Lord Lytton's remarks on Frontier politics in his Budget speech; and Lord Salisbury at once seized on this congenial suggestion, and began to abuse English officials in India for their "curious talkativeness," adding that it was "a tradition at the India Office that the "system of using private letters originated with "Lord Northbrook." This kind of loose talk seems to us very ungenerous and undignified in a Secretary of State. It drew, however, from Lord Northbrook the happy retort that he "believed Indian public servants to be as "honourable and discreet a body of men as can "be found in England," and that, having had occasion once to inquire how a confidential matter of some importance came to appear in one of the Indian newspapers, he found that "the secret had been divulged, not in India, "but in England." Lord Northbrook might have added that the spectacle of Lord Salisbury censuring anybody for want of reticence is probably the latest modern instance of Satan reproving Sin. The truth is that noble lords and members of Parliament, while claiming the utmost licence of speech for themselves, and often talking the most reckless and mischievous nonsense about India, be-grudge the officials and the press of this country the freedom of discussion they themselves enjoy. Apparently, they are actually jealous of the growing strength and independence of public opinion in India. Do they seriously believe that this country can ever be governed by men deprived of all liberty of speech and action, and bound to move with mechanical regularity in strict conformity with the command of the Secretary of State?

BY Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's death, the Parsee community have lost their foremost man in rank and one of their best men in character and disposition. His name was familiar throughout England as well as India, both in connection with great acts of charity and his leadership of the enterprising race to which he belonged. Sir Jamsetjee was always gentle and obliging; and his generous hospitality and charity would have found no bounds if his purse had had no limits. Beloved by Europeans as well as natives, the Parsee Baronet was a favourite everywhere. He was never weary of arbitrating differences of opinion. His services as a mediator in many bitter questions have been frequently accepted by Government. We have heard him described over and over again as a "thorough English gentleman," and certainly Sir Jamsetjee possessed those instinctive graces of manner and disposition which made him beloved and respected everywhere. His loss is not for one section of the community to regret, but for all. It will be difficult to fill his place in the Parsee community, and still more so for Europeans to find a native whose sympathies were so entirely in accord with their own as Sir Jamsetjee's always were.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

WE have pleasure in publishing the following reply to Mr. Maclean's letter to Government, referred to in our yesterday's report of the proceedings at the Town Council meeting on Tuesday:—

General Department.
Bombay Castle, 11th July 1877.

To J. M. MACLEAN, Esq., Chairman, Town Council, Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 9th instant, inquiring, under the circumstances stated, whether you should resign the Chairmanship of the Town Council, and, in reply, to inform you that Government do not consider that the transaction therein alluded to fairly comes within the meaning of the law. You may therefore act on the opinion of the solicitors to the Municipality and retain your position as Chairman of the Town Council, in which your services are valuable to the public interests.—I have, &c,

D. MACKENZIE,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

DEATH OF SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART., C.S.I.

IN the death of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the second Baronet of that name, who died at Poona yesterday morning, the Parsee community deplores the loss of its natural and acknowledged leader. The remark made by a late journalist (Dr. George Buist) on the death of the first Parsee Baronet might perhaps—though in a much lesser degree—be applied to the second:—"The Parsees have lost their father, India the greatest of her sons: and England one of the noblest of her nobility." Beneath a reserved and somewhat cold exterior—the natural consequence of early restraint and a strict adherence to ceremony and the distinctive forms of etiquette observed under varying circumstances—the deceased gentleman concealed a heart at all times warm with sympathy and glowing with generous instincts. It could not in the nature of things be otherwise. He inherited much of the catholic charity, the generous nature, and the love of his fellow-creatures which distinguished his late father,—though not perhaps to an equal degree the activity and unflagging spirit of enterprise which raised the latter from an obscure to the highest position accessible to a native of this country. But the deceased was a constant help-mate in the counsels of his father, and shared with him the satisfaction resulting from the works of charity and beneficence, which were congenial to both. The second Baronet was a man of great intelligence, a shrewd observer, and an accurate reader of character. He possessed much worldly experience, to which he added largely during his travels in Europe and India. Most of his benefactions were private, and there is, therefore, no record of them accessible to the public. The great work of public utility which he was the means of raising is the Deccan College, for which he contributed a lakh of rupees in 1863-64. In 1864, he contributed half a lakh of rupees for the enlargement of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital and the addition of an upper storey.

Sir Jamsetjee was born on the 9th October 1811 at the old family house situated opposite "Ali Baug" in Shaik Abdool Rahman Street, and was therefore sixty-six years of age. His first tutor was a Serjeant Size or Seitz, under whom he learnt the rudiments of English; and his subsequent education was conducted at home under abler teachers. He possessed a fair knowledge of English, and was an excellent letter-writer. For several years Sir Jamsetjee worked as a junior clerk in the office of Messrs. Forbes and Co., where he gained a good knowledge of mercantile business, which stood him in good stead in carrying on the business of his father's firm in subsequent years. He was the eldest of four children,—three brothers and a sister. His first brother was the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and his youngest brother is Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, now leading a retired life in Bombay. For some time after his father's death, Sir Jamsetjee traded in partnership with his brother Rustomjee, but the partnership was dissolved before the latter was drawn into the vortex of the share mania. Sir Jamsetjee did not escape scatheless; but to his credit be it said that he curtailed his expenses in order to pay his debts, although his younger brother was obliged to call a meeting of his creditors to effect a compromise with them. Sir Jamsetjee married twice. By his first wife, Deenbaee, who died in 1833, he had a daughter, now deceased; but a grand-daughter is still living. He was married to Ruttonbaee, now Dowager Lady Jamsetjee, in November 1835, and had by her many children, nine of whom are living—namely three sons—Manockjee (born 3rd March 1851,) Cowasjee, and Jamsetjee—and six daughters, besides several grand-children.

The first Baronet was created a Knight in March 1842, and was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom on 6th August 1857. The second Baronet was originally known by the name of Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, but was styled and designated by the title of Baronet under a special Act of the Legislative Council of India, passed with the sanction of Her Majesty the Queen in 1860, by which all holders of the title relinquish their own names and assume that of the first Baronet. The deceased gentleman was for many years a trustee of the Parsee Punchayet Charitable funds and chairman of the managing committee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution. He was a member of several literary and commercial associations and was a president for some time of the Bombay Association. For a long period he managed the business of the firm of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Sons and Co., the transactions of which were for the most part guided by his wise counsels. He was also a Director of the Bank of Bombay and the Government Savings' Bank. On the retirement of the late Mr. John Stuart, secretary of the Bank, a purse of Rs. 20,000 was, on the motion of Sir Jamsetjee, presented to him by the Directors in recognition of his valuable services to the Bank. In 1842, Sir Jamsetjee was appointed a Justice of the Peace. He was also a Fellow of the Bombay University and a member of the Municipal Corporation. He obtained the title of Baronet on the death of his father on the 14th April 1859; and Her Majesty the Queen was pleased to confer on him a C. S. I. subsequently. He was a personal friend of Sir James Rivett-Carnac, Governor of Bombay; and was familiarly acquainted with the subsequent Governors as well as the Viceroys of India, especially the late Lord Mayo and Lord Northbrook. In the time of Sir Seymour Fitz-Gerald, he was appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. In May 1860, Sir Jamsetjee started with a number of friends on his travels in Great Britain, returning to Bombay in the end of the same year. While in London, he kept an expensive establishment in Belgrave Square, and used to pay visits to Her Majesty the Queen, and to Lord Palmerston and other great nobles of the realm. In 1870, he travelled in Upper India on the arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in Calcutta; and was a guest of the late Lord Mayo in that city. In 1873, when Lord Northbrook held a grand Durbar at Agra of the Rajahs, Princes, and Chiefs, Sir Jamsetjee and his sons were specially invited to and attended the Durbar. On his way back, he visited Benares, Delhi, Lucknow, and other places, returning to Bombay after a lengthened tour in Upper India. He again visited Upper India in January 1877, on the invitation of Lord Lytton at the time of the Imperial Proclamation at Delhi. On his way back in that year, he resided several days at Jubbulpore and visited its marble rocks. He was in the habit of carrying on a correspondence with members of the Royal Family, with Lord Derby, the Duke of Argyle, Lord Halifax, and other members of the nobility of Great Britain. He always kept a splendid stud.

Sir Jamsetjee had been suffering from general debility consequent upon the carriage accident at Allahabad in January last, and the shock which he then received had a permanent effect upon his system. He left Bombay in April last to spend the hot season at the "Duke's Retreat," as his bungalow at Khandalla is called from the fact of the Duke of Edinburgh having stayed therein on his way to Bombay from Calcutta. While at Khandalla his illness took an alarming turn on the 31st May last, on which day a telegram summoned to his bed-side Lady Jamsetjee, his children, and some of his friends, who were in Bombay at the time. Dr. McGuire was in constant attendance upon the Baronet, and did all that a kind nature and unwearying vigilance could do to sustain vitality and hope in the invalid. It was found that the patient suffered from dropsy in an advanced stage, loss of appetite, and great debility. His sister Pherozbaee and other relations tried to persuade him to return to Bombay, but Sir Jamsetjee was inexorable; and cheering them with a hope against hope, he eventually prevailed upon them to remove him to his bungalow at Poona, which they did on the 2nd ultimo. He there lingered on until Tuesday night, when alarming symptoms became but too clear an indication of approaching dissolution. In consequence of telegrams received from Poona, many of his relations and friends left Bombay yesterday morning. Towards noon a telegram was received announcing that the Baronet breathed his last at 11 a.m. yesterday. The news caused universal grief in the Parsee community, many members of which left for Poona by the 2 p.m. train for the purpose of accompanying the remains of the deceased to the Tower of Silence at Poona. Mr. Manockjee, the eldest son who succeeds to the title of Baronet, was present at the Corporation meeting in Bombay on Tuesday, and left for Poona yesterday morning with Lady Jamsetjee and others. The intelligence of Sir Jamsetjee's death has been received with manifest feelings of regret among all classes of the community. He was a general favourite in society; and his death cannot but be regarded a public loss.

Yesterday afternoon it was arranged, through the exertions of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and others, that a special train should leave Bombay at 3 a.m. this morning, reaching Poona in time to enable its passengers to join the funeral party there. At a later hour, the idea of starting a special from Bombay was abandoned on its becoming known that the body of the deceased Baronet was to be brought to Bombay by a special train which was to leave Poona at 2 a.m. this morning. At 10 o'clock last night, however, we learned from a telegram sent from Poona by Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Sheriff of Bombay, that it was finally decided that the funeral should take place at Poona.

THE PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart., a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, which was to take place on the 14th inst., has been postponed by order of the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill, the presiding judge.

CLOSING OF THE BANKS.—As a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased Baronet, all the local Banks will be closed until noon to day.

THE Share Market, the Parsee Bazaar, the Borah Bazaar, and all the Parsee shops in the English Bazaar, as well as the offices of Messrs. Forbes and Co. and Remington and Co., H. M. Dockyard, and the Registrar General's office were closed yesterday. All the Parsee shops will also be closed to-day. The three Gujeratee daily newspapers will not be published to-day. The Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution will remain closed for four days.

THE deceased's third day's funeral ceremony will take place on Friday at "Mazagon Castle."

1877
1811
66

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 22.

A PAPER was read before the Manchester Statistical Society a few days ago, which gave some interesting information as to the progress of the cotton industry here and abroad. The consumption of cotton, it was shown, had increased from an average of 154,200,000lbs. in the five years ending 1825, to an average of 1,228,600,000lbs. in the five years ending 1875—that is, it had increased more than eight times in fifty years. The consumption on the Continent, however, had augmented nine times in fifty years, or from 92,600,000lbs. to an average of 856,600,000lbs. In America it had multiplied 13½ times in forty five years, namely, from 38,500,000lbs. in 1830 to 524,700,000lbs. (average) in the five years ending 1875. The figures taken together showed that the total consumption in the five years ending 1830 was 370,600,000lbs., and in the five years ending 1875, 2,609,000,000lbs.; that is, the consumption of cotton in Great Britain, the Continent, and the United States taken together, multiplied seven times in forty-five years, or at the rate of nearly eight times in fifty years. Large, however, as that increase seemed, it was less at the end than at the beginning of the time. The consumption of Great Britain increased 154 per cent. in the first twenty years, and only 63 per cent. in the last twenty years; the Continent increased its consumption 216 per cent. in the first half, and only 89 per cent. in the second half of the forty years; and the increase in America was 309 per cent. in the first twenty years and 86 per cent. in the last twenty. The three statements put together showed a total increase in the consumption of the whole of 290 per cent. in the first period and 76 per cent. in the last. The lecturer went on to say that while the consumption in America was increasing most rapidly, the Continent next, and Great Britain losing ground, it would not be safe to conclude that therefore the former countries were surely but slowly gaining on England, and that foreign spinners, after supplying their own requirements, would finally shut out the English from their own trade. He pointed out that although the consumption of cotton had increased much faster abroad than at home, our spinners had set to work 24 per cent. more spindles than the Americans and 72 per cent. more than the Continental spinners, the explanation being that the average counts of yarn and the weight of goods produced in the United Kingdom was lighter and finer than the average of either the Continent or the United States. The average weight per spindle per annum was about 33lbs. in the United Kingdom, whilst that of the Continent was 50lbs. and of the States 60lbs. per spindle. Combining together the number of spindles set to work, the counts of yarn spun, and the weight of cotton consumed, he thought it might be said that the spinners of Great Britain still held the first rank in their trade, and he therefore felt justified in counselling timid persons to abate their alarms. He then went on to talk the usual platitudes about our continuing to show the same qualities that had hitherto given us the lead among nations; which would have been more to the purpose had it not been unfortunately the case that the worst symptoms of the cotton industry have developed since the year which closed his review, and that the agitation for short time shows our consumption and our growth of spindle power to have been not healthily but unnaturally high; which we cannot say of the progress of our rivals.

The United States Agricultural Bureau report for this month states that the present condition of the cotton crop is variable, but, on the whole, fair. The total average is estimated at 12 millions, being an increase of 4 per cent. over last year. The plant is small, but well cultivated. Frost and snow, cold nights and drought in May did much injury, and second and even third plantings were necessary. Some damage has been done by vermin, but the condition of the crop at recent advices was improving. The effect of this report was rather to weaken quotations, and the market has been dull ever since. Detached accounts from particular States also give favourable notices of the growing crops. Thus the statement from Mississippi says that "there is more cotton planted than has been seen for seven years; many plantations on the lower river that have not been cultivated, since the war, are now in cotton. The crop is represented to be clean and in good condition, and all classes of the people are working with unaccustomed cheerfulness. If the season should be favourable, it is believed the cotton crop for the year will be five million bales. No great amount of attention is paid to corn, planters asserting that when western corn is so cheap as it has been for two years past, they had better buy what they need and devote their lands to cotton." Some other reports are equally good. On the other hand, the South Carolina report says that, "with everything favourable from this time out, and with a late frost, a fair crop of cotton may still be had, but under no circumstances can a full crop be expected." The general prospects caused a strong "bull" movement in cotton at New York about a fortnight back, but it has scarcely been maintained. The basis on which speculators for the rise acted is soon explained. They consider that the present visible supply of cotton is in round numbers 2,850,000 bales, the invisible supply they put at 50,000 bales in spinners' hands in America; 150,000 bales to come from India during the remainder of the season and the uncounted portion in other countries 50,000 bales; total supply to meet the wants of consumers and furnish working stocks in the depots and distributing centres until the new crop comes forward, 3,100,000 bales. The consumption of the world at present is taken at 138,000 bales a week, at which rate it would take twenty-two weeks to exhaust the total visible supply, so that by the 1st November not one bale of last year's crop would be left. Allowing 200,000 bales of the new crop to be received at American ports in September, the total visible supply on the 1st October, new and old, would be 905,000 bales, against 1,738,000 bales at the same time last year, a deficit of 833,000 bales. Spinners, however, it is thought, will increase their holdings considerably as soon as their eyes are opened to the real situation. This calculation, it should be remembered, is from the American "bull" party, and represented their views two weeks ago, which circumstances may since have slightly modified. I give it for what it is worth, but cannot help thinking that without accepting all its figures the statistical position of cotton is unquestionably strong. If peace were to be secured within the next three months, the "bulls" of cotton would have a fine time of it, and in no case can I see that they are likely to be far out.

According to official Washington accounts, there were exported from the United States in April 13,404,628 yards of cotton goods, valued at $1,055,967, and of other manufactures of cotton, $144,539, an increase of 36 per cent. over the exports in April 1876. Of the total in April last 43 per cent. were shipped to the United Kingdom and British possessions. If these returns were analysed, I have little doubt it would be found that the entire increase consisted of the shipments to Great Britain and its colonies which have been so much discussed.

The wool sales which are now in progress and will close on the 26th inst. show an improvement as the series draws to an end. During the last four or five days, in fact, a substantial advance has been realized, some descriptions being 2d. per lb. higher than they were a fortnight ago, and others fully 10 per cent. above opening rates. This is partly owing to the competition of American buyers. The general result is that prices of most classes have returned to the February level. On the Continent the wool fairs have passed off rather better than had been expected, although the prices are still below last year's.

The question of peace or war, and if war, how much, still influences all the markets. You must have heard long ere this of Lord Salisbury's speech at the Merchant Taylors' Hall, and of the effect it has produced, showing how very much the *Pall Mall*, the *Daily Telegraph*, and the Indian newspapers have been wrong to frighten themselves about nightmares. *Punch*, which is now only a comic *Times*, *minus* wit, humour, refinement, or scholarship, all of which seem to have died out with poor Shirley Brooks, has a cartoon embodying what may be termed, the views of ignorant people and of those who don't want to exert themselves on this subject. There are only too many who would like to fancy that the forecasts of danger are but the dreams of nightmare. But while you know this, you perhaps do not know that the Marquis of Salisbury himself is both surprised and annoyed at the interpretation put upon his speech, and that he explains it in a very peculiar way. It seems that a General McDougall, who was at the dinner, in returning thanks for the army, made a very alarmist speech, which the Marquis felt bound to counteract, and this was his way of doing it. I think it was a clumsy way at the best, and the excuse is a very feeble one; but be that as it may, the fact remains that our Ministry is not so remiss and does not wish to be thought so remiss about the fate of Constantinople, as Lord Salisbury's speech must have led people to suppose. The Cabinet have this week been discussing the Gortschakoff Note, which is, I am told, cool and contemptuous, in reply to Lord Derby's manly despatch, and it is understood that the question is simply now—shall we content ourselves with looking after Egypt, or shall we extend our care to Constantinople also? Last week the former alternative seemed in favour, but this week the circumstances have changed. It is generally believed, and I am among the believers, that the Premier, with Mr. Hardy, Sir Stafford Northcote, and possibly Lord Derby, for there seems to be some doubt about that, are for guarding Constantinople, and desire to let that be known at once; while Lords Salisbury and Carnarvon, with possibly Mr. Cross, are content with Egypt. I am more certain about the last half of the statement than about the first, and feel sure that so long as Lord Salisbury remains in office, no policy to protect any part of Turkey, outside Egypt, will be adopted by the Government. Meanwhile, food for additional gossip is furnished by a curious incident. Nubar Pasha, whom you doubtless know as an able, perhaps the ablest, Egyptian statesman, was on his way back to Cairo in company with Sir George Elliott, and had got as far as the south of Italy, when he was recalled to London by a telegram from our Government. He returned at once, apartments being taken for him beforehand by Mr. Rivers Wilson at the Buckingham Palace Hotel. The question is asked—what does this mean? Nubar is not in office; he is not even in favour; but the *quidnuncs* insist there is something in it, and that something may be anything, from the appointment of Nubar as Governor of Bulgaria, to the employing him as negotiator for the purchase of Turkey's rights over Egypt, or of only the Khedive's founder's shares in the Suez Canal. Anyhow, the air is thick with rumours, of which a Ministerial crisis and our participation in the war are the chief. Yet another supposition remains, and that to my mind is as likely as any other,—namely, that the Turks, crushed and outnumbered in Asia Minor, will all at once throw up the sponge, and make peace on any terms Russia may choose to impose and Europe may be willing to endorse. Business is accordingly in a state of utter stagnation and expectancy. Every one fears to act, for if there were any chance of England and Russia going to war, the area of trouble might be extended so widely that hardly a State in Europe would keep outside it.

The last unsettled part of the Khedive's financial complications, I mean that which concerns the Daira or private estate, is now in a fair way of arrangement. M. Suarez, an envoy from Cairo, with a definite contract between the Khedive and the Daira creditors, has reached Paris, and so soon as a few details of administration have been settled, payment of all arrears of dividend for fourteen months will, I believe, be made at the rate of 5 per cent. The future dividends will depend on the management of the estate, but they will not be less than 5 per cent. and may be 6 or 7. This is another of Mr. Goschen's arrangements, and, like the one affecting the general debt, is very complete and sound, since it proceeds upon the twofold principle that the estate is to pay all it can safely yield to its creditors without incurring fresh debt, and further that not only is no new debt to be contracted, but the old is to be gradually paid off by means of an easy sinking fund.

A Portuguese loan is out this afternoon—the first foreign loan, I think, brought out for two years. The nominal amount is £6,500,000 at the issue price of 50, and it bears 3 per cent. interest. Barings are the sponsors, but I do not expect the subscriptions will be large, as the terms are not specially attractive, and the distrust entertained of all Continental securities is now widespread. Portugal, like most other States, is accumulating her floating debt very fast.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Latest advices from the seat of war on the Danube state, that the Russian troops from Biels have advanced as far as Monastir, and that a Russian Division is marching on Selvi and Plevna.

THE WAR IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

[illegible] Mukhtar Pacha has effected a junction with the garrison of Kars.

The Russians are falling back in the direction of Alexandropol, and the Left Wing of their force in Armenia has re-crossed the frontier.

THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Four ironclads have been ordered to proceed to the Mediterranean to reinforce the British Ironclad Squadron there.

His Imperial Majesty the Sultan has received Admiral Hornby.

SERVIA AND ROUMANIA.

It is generally reported that a Treaty of Alliance has been concluded between Servia and Roumania.

It is also semi-officially stated at Saint Petersburg that such an alliance would not affect the good relations existing between Austria and Russia.

THE IMPORT DUTY ON INDIAN COTTON.

The Commons have agreed to a motion brought forward by Mr. Birley to repeal the import duties on Indian cotton, with certain reserves, however, introduced by Lord George Hamilton, that the abolition of the duty shall commence when the condition of the finances permit it. Lord George Hamilton explained that the Marquis of Salisbury had two objects in view,—the gradual reduction of the cotton duties until they were abolished and the equalization of the salt duties, and that he hoped to commence his measures next year.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 11.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship Peshawur, with the outward London Mails of 29th June, left here for Bombay at 2 p. m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, JULY 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Arcot, outward bound to the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

LONDON, JULY 10, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16.
The Manchester Market has been dull	
7 lbs Shirtings	6-3.
8½ lbs do.	7-3.
40s Mule Twist	0-10½.
3 per cent. Consols for account	94⅝.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	1·7.
Bar Silver	53¾

About £700,000 have this day been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival—Lady Cairns.

Departure—Atalanta.

LINE REPORTS.—JULY 11.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line interrupted beyond Bagdad. Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 11.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W., ther., max. 28, W. B. 79, min. 74, bar. 29·96.
CARWAR, 5 P. M.—Weather showery, wind West 2 83, bar. 30·5. Fall of rain 34 cents.
MANGALORE, 6·47 P. M.—Weather calm, wind N. E., N.W., W. Fall of rain 79 cents.
TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind E., ther. 90, bar. 29·87.
VINGORLA, 5 P. M.—Weather clear, wind W. S. W. light, ther. 85. Fall of rain 3 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8⅞ to 13-16d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 9 1-16 to ⅛d.	„
Credits,	3 „ „	1s. 9 1-16d.	„
Documents,	3 „ „	1s. 9⅛d.	„

MR. CLEMENTS MARKHAM, C.B., Assistant Secretary in the Revenue, Judicial and Public Department of the India Office, has, the *Pioneer* hears, tendered his resignation of that appointment. There has been a good deal of tension, it is said, of late in his relations with Lord Salisbury and Sir Louis Mallet. He will retire on a pension at the end of the year, and it is not improbable that when free from official restraint he may entertain the public with some comment on the circumstances which have led to this *contretemps*.

A HOMEWARD-BOUND correspondent writes that when he passed Port Said, about a month ago, the Christian population was in a state of alarm. A rumour was going about that the Mahomedans would rise and massacre all the Christians,—to the number of some five thousand.

THE Kashgar Envoy, now in London, is specially in charge of Lord Salisbury's political Aide-de-Camp. There has been a liberal allotment of money for the Envoy's entertainment, but complaints are levelled against Mr. Fitzgerald, to the effect that he does not make a good cicerone. The Envoy may have frequently met the Chinese Ambassadors, but up to the date at which the last mail left he had not been officially received or recognised by them.

A GOOD example of active teetotal work may be seen in the 54th Foot, which stands at the head of the temperance roll in the army. In one company all the men except eleven belong to the total abstinence body.

THE Advocate General of Madras has been retained by Messrs. Miller, Orr, and Morgan, in the suits against the Stewards of the Wellington Races, and the "Confederates" are determined to wage war in a vigorous style. It is anticipated that the overhauling, in the witness box, of Colonel Richards, Mr. Irvine, and Mr. Webster, the Commissioner, will bring to light some startling matters.

A NATIVE non-commissioned officer of one of the N. I. Regiments at Bangalore, who is being tried by court-martial (composed of European officers) has employed a pleader to defend him. This is a new feature in the trial of native soldiers and will doubtless become a common practice if the accused is acquitted.

ALTHOUGH Madras had such a tremendous "plump" of rain for three days in May, thanks to the cyclone in the Bay, and the fall amounted to half-a-year's ordinary supply, it seems as if this monsoon, also, was to be at least a partial failure. The clouds, says the *Times*, gather towards evening and the sky is overcast till midnight, but no showers fall. Matters are becoming fearfully critical, and what will have to be done to grapple with the distress which must necessarily result would be hard to imagine and impossible to describe.

MR. BERESFORD HOPE has withdrawn from the Society for the Suppression of Vice on the ground that the Society has taken up on religious grounds the expressions of Lord Redesdale with regard to the manual issued by the Society of the Holy Cross.

BY intelligence lately received from Kabul, it appears that the Amir had received a report from the Hakim of Kandahar, in which that official informed him that the two men who had been arrested for writing news secretly were executed, as directed by His Highness.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, who is now in his 94th year, has written to the Jewish Board of Deputies, stating that if he were entrusted with a mission by the board with the view of securing an amelioration of the condition of the Jews of Morocco he should be glad to undertake it. The board have passed a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Moses for his chivalrous offer.

WE have real pleasure, says the *Leader*, in recognising the good sense and moral courage displayed by the Metropolitan in desisting from his objectionable practice of standing at the Communion Table with his back turned to the congregation, as though any particular sanctity hedged a priest. The Table is not an altar, neither do Protestants admit the necessity of any further sacrifices since the Crucifixion. The Holy Communion is simply a commemoration of the Last Supper, and might, therefore, be celebrated by the laity without any sacerdotal intervention. However, as the female mind loves spectacular display and emotional services, things must go on as they are until old women of both sexes become more rational than nursery traditions and a nerveless course of instruction have hitherto allowed them to be. In the meantime we rejoice that Dr. Johnstone has taken his proper place at the north end of the Table, and has called upon his clergy to follow his example.

A CORRESPONDENT, under the initials J. C. L., supplies the *Indian Church Gazette* with the following letter, giving particulars of the proceedings of a missionary *guru* that will be read with some surprise:—

The Rev. Nehemiah Goreh in his address at the Oxford Missionary Conference is reported to have said that "as a native of India he felt the work was not progressing as it should among his own people, who, though essentially religious men, were not attracted to the Gospel. The professors of other religions passed outward lives which bore witness to their professions, while the English Missionary led a life which, however simple, was one of luxury in comparison with native habits." I am inclined to think that the religious people among whom we live are repelled, not by the Gospel light, but by the Christian darkness; and that if they only beheld the sacrifice of the cross they would be attracted. Not very far from where I write there is a considerable community of natives who know the name of Christ and who strive to conform their lives to his perfect example, who until within the last few months never either saw or heard an English Missionary, and who owe their conversion to a *guru*, whose outward life is passed in the poverty of a *fakir*, going from village to village, not so much preaching to gathered-crowds, as conferring with individuals, and persuading them to repent and turn to God through our Lord Jesus Christ. How many converts this *guru* may have in the scattered villages of the Gangetic valley I have at present no means of knowing, but what I have now stated is a very remarkable fact, one which I believe in itself vindicates the power of the Gospel in the hearts of the natives. The English Missionary at B—who is my authority for this statement, after preaching in some strange village in the neighbourhood of C—was told by the people, who had been standing round and listening, that there were some living at no great distance who believed the things he had spoken. The Missionary at once went to the place and found the converts of the *guru*. Not only did he meet with men and women thus possessed of the leading doctrines of Christianity, but who for many years have clung to their religion in spite of continual persecution. Though not calling themselves Christians; though unwilling to be recognized as such by the English Missionary; though ignorant of the idea of a Church; yet here were they witnessing to the name of Christ, and owning the power of the Gospel. And though I am far from thinking the outward poverty and self sacrifice of this unknown *guru* is to be set against the outward comfort of the English Missionary in India, and that on this principle his success among his own people is to be explained; yet I do mean to say that the religion of continual self-sacrifice is the religion of Christ, and that as in this case it cannot fail to attract the hearts of the weary and heavy-laden among the multitudes of this country. I am in hopes that it may be possible before long to tell your readers a little more about the *guru*. In the meantime I think perhaps you will see that it is best not to publish names or indicate localities any further than I have done.

A STORY is going the rounds in London that when the Nestor of the English turf, Admiral Rous, was on his death-bed a friend called and asked him his symptoms. The Admiral's reply was—"The symptoms of 82."

THE Paris correspondent of *Truth* writes:—"It is a pity that Gambetta falls so fast into flesh. If he does not take more exercise, he will soon be as fat as the late Lord Abinger. However, when he speaks, one does not think about his corpulency. I never thought so much of him as a public speaker, as on last Saturday. It was agreed, that he was to keep the Tribune from the close of De Fourtou's speech until the Assembly adjourned. The object of this was to give the first impression on Sunday to Parisian, and on Monday to provincial, electors. It is not easy at once to kill time for two hours and a half, keep the attention of the hearers from flagging, entrance, enthral, crucify with irony those who attack, and not let fall a word that will shock timid or pedantic bourgeois, or sound too weak to Red Republicans. Gambetta did all this. He had to struggle with an acute laryngitis, and bear up against a stiflingly hot atmosphere. A doctor was in the buffet while Gambetta spoke, sending in medicated drinks, of which he quaffed off seventeen tumblers. Every thrust, that the Bonapartists drew upon themselves, told. Princess Hohenlohe, who was in the diplomatic box, said, that she never pitied anybody so much as the Duc de Broglie, when Gambetta was speaking. On leaving the Tribune, the Republican orator fainted, and he was conveyed nearly senseless to a hotel, where he passed the night."

THE *World* says:—"With the death of Mrs. Norton—for she will never be thought of by any other name—there is an end to the list of high-bred clever women, whose social charms and literary powers were of equal assistance in obtaining for their possessors an envied position in the world. Singularly handsome to the last, with a sweet voice and the pleasantest manner, Mrs. Norton retained the affection of her friends in her old age, and was as thoughtfully kind to the blushing *débutante* or the aspiring literary novice as in the days when she wrote the *Child of the Islands* or bearded Samuel Rogers, who thought that being a third-rate poet qualified him to utter impertinences at his own breakfast-table. Somebody should republish *Stuart of Dunleath*; it was a capital novel."

THE correspondent of the *Times* at Erzeroum, whose letter we published yesterday, writing on the 31st May, says:—"Sir Arnold Kemball, with one A. D. C., Lieutenant Maitland Dougall, R. N., is in here at present, and he was joined yesterday by Captain H. Trotter, R. E., who was attached to Sir Douglas Forsyth's Kashgar Mission in 1874. By this officer's appointment, an extra Military Attaché to the Embassy in Constantinople, the Royal Geographical Society lost the opportunity of hearing an account of Central Asian geography from the lips of one of the few thoroughly scientific as well as practical men who have travelled in the regions. Sir Arnold starts to-morrow for Olti, and thence proceeds round the Turkish position. He has been good enough to permit me to accompany him; so next week I trust I shall be able to give you a more detailed account of the strength of Mukhtar Pasha's army, which I fear is under 30,000 strong, all told. It is a great pity that the well-organized expedition we read of as having been detached to Soukoum Kaleh, was not sent to reinforce Erzeroum. 10,000 picked troops on the Soghanli would probably make a great difference in the result of the campaign, although at present it seems as if nothing short of a miracle could save the whole country from Erzeroum to Trebizond. The works around Erzeroum, which are in a very bad state of repair, seem not to have been touched for years. Those on the Devi Boyun are scarcely commenced, and no stores of provisions have been collected for transmission to the front. The town itself is filled with able-bodied men who should be labouring on the defences. It is too late, however, now to think of defending Erzeroum, that is if the Russians push on with anything like vigour, and any reinforcements that might arrive would only be swept away in the general destruction of Turkish men and material that must ensue when once the enemy drive Mukhtar Pasha back from Koprikeui. The slowness of the advance of the Russian General appears quite inexplicable. It is true that the rivers are swollen and the mountains covered with snow; but still there is no army to oppose him, and a steady movement of even 20,000 men would be sufficient to drive the Turks back into the fortress. Any stand to be made in Asia Minor must be made with Samsoon and Sivas as bases of operations, but whether the game is worth the candle is quite a different matter."

AT a recent meeting of the French Society of Civil Engineers the proposed submarine tunnel between England and France was discussed. It appears that, owing to the geological formation of the bed of the Channel and other reasons, it may be expedient to trace the tunnel not in a straight line, but in a curved direction. M. Larousse, a hydrographical engineer who had been invited to attend the sitting, gave the result of some calculation which he had made to determine the amount of deviation which would be likely to take place in driving galleries starting from opposite shores so that their axes should exactly meet midway between the two shafts, from which they depart. Allowing the maximum error which is at all likely to be made, either in measuring distances or in reading off angles, M. Larousse calculates that in the case of a straight tunnel the total deviation of the axes would not exceed 1·28 metres from the right line joining the two starting points. With an indirect trace formed by straight lines starting from either end, and joined in the centre by an arc, 2,500 metres in length, having a radius of 2,700 metres, the maximum deviation of the axes of the two galleries would not exceed 4·4 metres. With an indirect trace formed of five curves the maximum deviation would not be more than 8·35 metres, and therefore very slightly in excess of the width of the tunnel, which it is proposed should be 8 metres.

SIR BARTLE FRERE, in his address to the annual general meeting of the Public Library at Capetown, gave the following illustration of the use of free libraries:—"At Kurrachee, in India, where the library, as here, was open to all comers, there was a man whom I use to observe, a private in a Queen's regiment, who had neither a corporal's stripe nor a sergeant's stripe on his arm, and though a very good and steady man did not aspire even to be a corporal. But this private soldier was most constant in his attendance at the library, and I was curious to know what was his course of reading, and I found that he had been reading the works of Jeremy Bentham straight through, from beginning to end. I would ask you to consider the amount of determination and philosophical spirit that must have been in that man to make him go steadily through the works of Jeremy Bentham, volume by volume. He had got through, I think, ten volumes, which I found he had read and thoroughly studied, for I found he knew very well what their contents were. But how did he manage it? I found he never took two volumes running. He always took one or two good novels and refreshed himself between the volumes of Bentham, after the dry heights of political science, by reading Thackeray or Dickens."

MAJOR-GENERAL STEPHENSON has addressed to the Adjutant-General of the Forces a report on the last Easter Monday volunteer review. The manœuvres were upon the whole conducted to his satisfaction, and he remarked a general improvement in the volunteers, but their progress is only slow, and is not likely (the report adds) to reach real efficiency in the field so long as certain impediments stand in their way, which are almost inherent in the volunteer system. One is absence of continuous drill, and another the difficulty of imparting adequate instruction to officers and non-commissioned officers, without which they can exercise little or no moral control over their men, and there is no doubt that the gradual improvement of the men is in a higher ratio to that of the officers and non-commissioned officers. In one or two instances battalions were extremely well handled by the commanding officers, who had had no previous army training, but these instances are not of frequent occurrence. The volunteers feel very keenly being inefficiently commanded, and it would therefore almost seem to be an indispensible qualification for the command of a battalion that the officer appointed to it should have previously served in the army.

THE *Spectator*:—Lord Redesdale drew attention on June 14 in the House of Lords to a work called "The Priest in Absolution," printed by a society calling themselves "the Society of the Holy Cross," of which Mr. A. H. Mackonochie is Master, and several other high Ritualist clergymen of good repute are members. The book appears, from Lord Redesdale's quotations, to be an ordinary book on the Confessional, not written without a very sincere sense of the delicacy and responsibility and moral dangers of the institution which it advocates, and intended to help Ritualist priests to conduct it with purity and effect,—but Lord Redesdale is more shocked than he ought to be at its proceeding from any section of the English clergy. The real vice of the Confessional lies in this, that it imposes on a whole class of men,—who are believed, of course, by the friends of the Confessional to receive a special grace enabling them to discharge faithfully a specially delicate and difficult task,—duties which are, as a rule, quite beyond them, and which must oftener injure them than help their penitents. But it is surely strange that the Archbishop of Canterbury should express so very much surprise and horror at this sort of thing coming from Anglican clergymen. The truth is that our service for the Visitation of the Sick gives far more countenance, than a Church opposed to the Confessional should give, to the practice, and that nowhere,—not even in the Articles,—is the idea, on which the practice of Confession rests, distinctly repudiated. If the Anglican Church is to have the benefit of her many doctrinal compromises, she must have some of the inconveniences also. But the Archbishop is quite right in saying that the Confessional is liable to even greater abuses in a Church which does not openly recognise, and surround it with the most stringent precautions, than in a Church which does. This is one of the many cases in which half-and-half measures are more dangerous than either extreme.

Vanity Fair:—A praiseworthy attempt is about to be made at once to systematise and to improve the rules of lawn tennis—not at all before they want it. At present the game is marked as at racquets, by a score of fifteen points, but it is manifest that the analogy of it is rather with tennis proper, and the reform now to be inaugurated consists in marking tennis fashion—that is, by a score of four points each, counted respectively 15, 30, 40 and game, and of six games to the rubber. On this plan each side retains the service during the continuance of one game, irrespective of the points won or lost, which is assuredly a great improvement. Moreover, it is decreed that the net shall "sag," its height being 5 feet at the posts and 3½ feet at the centre. The new laws are calculated to give much greater scope, variety, and interest to the game, and will not fail to be generally adopted. They will be followed at the Lawn Tennis Champion Meeting, which is to be held at Wimbledon, beginning on Monday, the 9th July. By the way, why does nobody try clay instead of turf for the floor of lawn tennis courts? I have played on a clay court at Gibraltar, and found it far superior to either turf or asphalte.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 22.

THE French Minister of Marine has asked for an extraordinary naval credit of five millions sterling. By some ingenious process this demand has been attributed to Her Majesty's Government. They are said to be about to seek an extraordinary vote of five millions for military purposes. In time this will be done, but as yet the news is premature—too good, in fact, to be true. A rumour is current in the clubs that it has been positively decided to occupy Egypt with but little delay. Sir Thomas Steele is assigned to the command of the force, which will consist of fourteen thousand men thus composed—five thousand from India; a Highland Brigade of the 42nd, 71st, and 74th; a Guards Brigade of the 2nd Battalions Coldstreams and Grenadiers and 1st Battalion Scots; a Brigade consisting of the 2-23rd, the 69th and the 102nd, with the 101st Fusiliers and 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade as divisional troops. The Cavalry will consist of the 8th, 19th, and 21st Hussars. With such precision have the details been furnished! But about the information there are two flaws. First, the Government has no present intention of occupying Egypt at all; secondly, a force so weak would neither check nor intimidate. As yet, no possible pretext has been furnished for dispossessing the Khedive of the military control of the lands he is so anxious to well administer.

On the Danube something must soon be done. The delay is inexplicable. Even now the Russians may be crossing. In Asia their arms still continue to prosper. The Turks are represented as scattered and dispersed. "A Turkish army," said Count Moltke, "does not retreat but disperses." On Tuesday they sustained a serious defeat. At first there was fear that Sir Arnold Kemball was wounded, and that he had fallen into the hands of the Cossacks. But it was happily found that although a shell burst close to him, he was unhurt, and that he was saved from capture by the speed of his horse. The Russians will probably allow this defeat to tell upon the *morale* of the Ottoman Danubian army, and then they will force the passage. The heat of the weather is said to be overpowering, and beyond all doubt the Bulgarian marshes will work destruction in the Russian ranks. As yet the health of the men is excellent, and their enthusiasm unbounded. The Emperor is at Ployesti, happier now that he is near the front. A caricature of His Imperial Majesty is exposed in the shop windows of St. James's Street, with these lines written below,

"My children, go ye forth to glory,
Infernal Turk to back and hew;
Now show your pluck with hands most gory,
And unceasingly I'll pray for you."

The poetry is not much to be admired, and there could be no less fit person for ridicule than the Emperor of Russia. For the lines on the Emperor William's pious telegrams during the Franco-German War,

"Now praise the Lord, my dear Augusta
We've had another awful buster;
Ten thousand Frenchmen sent below,
Praise God from whom all blessings flow,"

there was a certain *raison d'être*, but now there is some confusion of persons.

On Sunday morning last there was an interesting ceremony at Westminster—the annual parade of the corps of Commissionaires. The corps owes its existence entirely to the indefatigable energy of Captain Edward Walter, formerly of the 8th Hussars. Entirely at his own expense, without fee or expectation of reward, this gallant gentleman has formed a body no less valuable to the public than it is meritorious as affording a ready means of employment for soldiers and sailors who have served their country well. In other lands the State finds them honourable occupation. In England this primary duty is left to individuals. The corps consists of 717 men, to which the Infantry contribute 439; the Cavalry 119; the Artillery and Engineers 102; and the Royal Navy and Marines 57. General Lord Mark Kerr inspected the 530 formed up in Palace Yard, and afterwards the corps attended divine service at St. Michael's Church, Strand. The majority of regiments have purchased a perpetual governorship by a donation of £25, but there still remain many who have not done so. The sum is so small as to be easily collected if any officer will take the matter in hand. It is a duty which every regiment owes to itself.

A Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers has gone—Lieutenant General Sir Henry James, who died on the 15th inst. He was particularly known for the valuable service he rendered in carrying out the ordnance survey of the United Kingdom—a feat unsurpassed in any country. Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar now heads the list of Major Generals. His promotion will take place ere long, and it is not improbable that in the event of Sir Thomas Steele being required elsewhere, His Serene Highness will be appointed to the command of the Division. General Stodholm Browbrigg, C.B., has been seriously ill for some time, but is now better—a fact which all Free and Accepted Masons will be glad of, for the greater portion of the General's leisure is devoted to advancing the interests of the Craft. Poor Valentine Baker is still ailing. He is now at Prinkipos, in the Sea of Marmora, trying what change of air will do for him. The book of his brother, Lieutenant Colonel James Baker, on "Turkey" has been a great success.

Recruiting continues to flourish. In a few weeks the 29th Regiment has nearly doubled its strength. Efforts are being made to get men for the Army Hospital Corps, which is at present absurdly weak. The pay is good, and there are many advantages with respect to promotion. It is absolutely appalling that on the eve of war, as we may be, there is no organisation whatsoever for bearing the wounded from the field. It has been invariably found that unless the duty has been distinctly assigned there are only too many volunteers for its performance. The Russians, the Germans, and the Austrians have unarmed non-combatants in every company who are regularly trained to the task. At Dresden, of late, detachments have been sent out, and movements undertaken, wherein certain men were directed to fall as if wounded. They were then borne from the field with regard to their imaginary woes, and the appliances for the relief of the latter duly administered. Every bearer of the sick had a hand-book showing how every description of wound should be attended to, and every man was provided as on service with a small roll of lint, and a card giving his name, number, and regiment, with space for the field surgeon to make a hurried diagnosis of his case for the guidance of his colleague at the hospital.

The Army Medical Department is said to be in a state of chaos and disorganisation. I am afraid, too, that the statement is not without foundation. It is another evil of dual organisation. The departments of the army are under the control of the War Office, and the Horse Guards is very loath to interfere with them—at least, so I suppose, for one branch certainly, the "Military Train, Control, Transport, Commissariat, Ordnance, Army Service Corps," only goes from bad to worse.

Colonel Burnaby and the officers of the 3rd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards quartered at the Tower have been boundless in their hospitality this season. A fortnight ago nearly three thousand people went there for afternoon tea, and on Sunday last the surviving officers of the regiment—to the number of 40—who served in the Crimea dined with the Colonel. There was only one toast, to the memory of the officers of the Grenadier Guards who served in the Crimea, and who there fell or have since died. It was drunk in solemn silence.

On the anniversary of Waterloo I noticed the other day that the colours of the Queen's Guard at St. James were decked with laurel, a highly commendable practice on the anniversaries of those days on which a regiment particularly distinguished itself.

The report of Major General Stephenson on the Volunteer Review at Dunstable on Easter Monday has been published. As I anticipated, it notices the greater improvement in the men as compared to the officers, and it goes on to give a practical suggestion that no one without previous army training should be appointed to the command of a battalion. It is much to be hoped that the authorities will pay heed to this.

By Tuesday next the whole of the Aldershot Army Corps will be in position. The camp will be continued for one month. On the 4th of July, the Divisional Flat Races take place. There are six events on the programme, and I believe the entries are fairly good. On the 24th and 25th, the Grand Army Athletic Meeting will be held on the Pavilion Cricket Ground. Any officer or man in the Army or Royal Marines will be allowed to enter. The whole of the arragements are under the conduct of Major Gildea.

THE POONA RIFLE MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A "Wimbledon" on a small scale is to be held at Poona during the last week of September, which would prove a pleasant picnic to the army and volunteers, could it only be relieved of that incubus known as the "Western India Rifle Association." It is true that the influence of this association procures a few silver medals to be shot for, but in order to attract professional shots, large prizes have to be attached to those medals out of money subscribed by soldiers, or what I may call third class competitors. To illustrate what I mean, I may mention match number five of last year. "The Commander-in-Chief's prize, Rs. 100, presented by H. E. Sir C. D. Staveley, K.C.B., with Rs. 25 added, entrance fee eight annas." His Excellency will no doubt be surprised when he learns that Rs. 25 were never added, and that not a rupee of his handsome donation ever reached the competitors. But the fact is that all this and twenty per cent. of the entrance fees were appropriated, and given as prizes in large sums to "small bore men" and such like fancies. I do not pretend to be perfectly exact, but any one who disputes the general statement may support himself by quoting figures. No doubt there are expenses connected with the meeting, but so long as it is held under the influence of the W. I. R. A., there is no chance of the expenses being fairly distributed. I have mentioned the case of the soldiers having to give up the prize, the added money, and twenty per cent. of their entrance fees, and I now quote the other side. Match No. 2 for all comers. "The small bore contest, entrance fee Rs. 2." In this match the entrance fees were about Rs. 20 and the prizes Rs. 150!

If the Poona rifle meeting could be restricted to the regular army and volunteers, liberal subscriptions would no doubt be forthcoming towards the prize list, but few people take an interest in small bores.

July 11. EXPERIENCE.

CANVASSING FOR VOTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Kemp's letter on the above subject—which has had obvious divisions—is so fair in its tone that I ask your permission to respond to it. The writer's objection to my proposition also is so obviously sincere that it will be an advantage, for sake of the principle concerned, to make more plain wherein lies the difference between our respective views of the subject. This is according to its natural division, to which I just now alluded. I may agree with Mr. Kemp that "canvassing is and always has been one of the chief agencies by which public spirit is evoked." Many a worthy cause has been carried through to parliamentary triumph, and many a great man, of whom England has cause to be proud, has been secured as one of the nation's representatives, by dint of energetic canvassing and persuasion of their neighbours carried on by citizens who felt strong public interest in the object at stake. But this is quite a different matter from a candidate for parliament or a corporation canvassing on his *own* behalf. Of course, I am quite aware that within our own time this custom was far too common; but as juster ideas have prevailed regarding the relative positions of electors and elected, the practice is seen to be derogatory to a candidate and misleading for the elector. As I have before pointed out, for a candidate to solicit support as a personal favour to himself is a reversal of the right order of things. And it is Englishmen above all who are bound to explain and personally demonstrate to our native friends—to whom the elective system is a novelty—that the favour is all the other way, that it is the candidate, or member, who, by placing his time and efforts at the service of the public, confers the favour, and *not* the elector who consults his own interests and that of his city or country in inviting and voting for the candidate whom he thinks most suitable for the occasion. We could not have a better instance than this of Mr. Kemp himself. Here is a citizen engaged in business, which demands his close personal attention, but who offers to devote a portion of his working time to the interests of his fellow ratepayers. Is it not altogether incongruous for any disinterested citizen thus serving the public to go round to the voters and "privately solicit" them to vote for him as a personal favour to himself? Of course it is, and I trust the native candidates and voters will soon come to see this. As to "publicity being dispensed" with, I do not quite follow Mr. Kemp. It has always been my practice to insist on the prime virtue of publicity; and in this candidature I have followed that course so far as it has been open to me. In my address it is intimated that I am ready to state my views on Municipal matters "in any public manner"—an election meeting of the old fashioned tumultuous kind if you like.

Allow me to remark that in speaking of the "evil custom" of privately canvassing for and personally soliciting votes in order to gain positions of public trust and responsibility, I had several other Indian and Bombay institutions in view besides the Corporation.

As to Mr. Kemp's notion of my being "closeted" with a certain honourable (mercantile) member of Council, that is entirely a fancy of his own. I am sorry to say that several months have passed away since I had the pleasure of an interview with the gentleman in question; but that has not prevented him from signifying his wish that I should allow my name to stand as a candidate for the Corporation; and this he did (as you are aware) in as public a manner as he well could.—Yours, &c.

July 10. W. M. WOOD.

THE PORTS OF KATTYWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to "Nemo's" "Retort Courteous," I never assisted in *any* swindle; and I am happy in being able to say that I never was buried under any ruins, Back Bay or any other; that the circumstances which led to my dwelling in a cave were entirely of my own bringing about; and that this mode of life does not require any reversal of the order of nature, and in consequence any heavy loads I have to bear I carry on my *back* and not on my "paunch." I beg also to disclaim any attack on the late Local Funds Engineer of Broach. I was only anxious to know of the results of some *most* valuable labours performed by that officer, which could be brought to bear on the question of the relative advantages of Gogo and Bhownugger as ports; and which information I assumed "Pro Bono Publico" could assist me to from his apparent familiarity with Local Funds affairs in the Broach Collectorate. I did, however, attack "Pro Bono Publico," and I would be extremely grateful if he would reply to the questions I have put.

Being a Troglodyte, it will, of course, be clear that I am not living in a glass house, and therefore have no fear of stones. P. B. P. commenced throwing stones, and I pelted some back; and I will, with your permission, continue to pelt them, fearless of [illegible], as Mr. Justice Atkinson has taught me to [illegible]. I have a little heap ready when P. B. P. appears again.

TROGLODYTE.

BOMBAY.

MR. W GAUSLANDT, Consul for the German Empire at Aden, has resumed charge of his office.

PUTRID FISH.—Four fisherwomen were yesterday fined Rs. 3 each, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for exposing for sale putrid fish at the Erskine Road fish market.

IN the paragraph in yesterday's *Gazette* about the Prince's Statue the name of the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Grant, was accidentally omitted from the list of the Committee appointed to select a site for the statue.

STATEMENT of rainfall at Toolsee up to week ending 7th July:—

Municipal Office gauge	17·73
Municipal Bungalow gauge	15·82
Valley gauge	16·86

ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Pestonjee Cowasjee was fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Nana Morojee for assaulting Mahomed Cassum, and also wilfully trespassing into the shop of the complainant. Rs. 5 of the fine were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

A CLERGYMAN appointed by the Additional Clergy Society to a station at which the appointment of a Clergyman of the Society has been authorized by the Government of India in the Home Department, or to a charge usually held by a Chaplain on the regular establishment, is entitled, provided that there is no Chaplain on duty at the same place, to an allowance of Rs. 150 a month.

A CORRESPONDENT writes, "Something ought to be done to prevent the cruelty which is daily inflicted upon horses while being trained on the strip of beach at Chowpatty. The trainers, not satisfied with lunging the animals in loose sand fetlock deep, have lately adopted the atrocious practice of tying up one of the forelegs, and thus driving the animal round. This morning their inhumanity had a further development—the horse, with his foot tied up, was attached to a sledge and made to draw it together with the driver up and down the beach."

CHEATING.—A Hindoo, named Sowlia Purdasee, was yesterday arrested under a warrant and charged before Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court, with cheating in respect of a pair of silver anklets, valued Rs. 50, preferred against him by a goldsmith. The prisoner was identified by the complainant as the person alluded to in his information, in which he (prisoner) is alleged to have obtained the anklets from the complainant for the purpose of getting them assayed and pay for the same, whereas he absconded with the article. The case stands adjourned for further hearing.

WE have very bad news from Kaladgi. Not only are the commodities so dear that the poor are quite unable to purchase them, but the people actually are eating grass and the leaves of trees to satisfy their hunger. Some are dying of starvation, or from diseases induced by insufficient food and clothing. Brahmins even are glad to do work in order to earn a few pice. There have been scanty showers of rain, but they have been quite inadequate, and the young crops, which have just sprung up, are actually withering for lack of moisture. Mr. Kessowjee Naik, a rich sowcar from Bombay, has, we are glad to learn, been feeding poor and infirm men, women, and children in Poona.—*Deccan Herald*.

WE hear from Kolapore that the irrigation works have been completed at a cost of two lacs of rupees, and water has been brought into the city. Prices are however, rising weekly.—*Id*.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	COLABA. In.	cts.	FORT. In.	cts.	BYCULLA. In.	cts.
Wednesday, July 11, up to 8 a.m.	0	0	0	1	0	0
Previously registered	36	58	23	59	29	80
Total up to date	36	58	28	60	29	80
Fall up to 11th July 1876	15	73	15	72	19	1

REDUCTION IN BHANGHY RATES.

AN important reduction is about to be made in the postal rates charged on banghy parcels and packets. With regard to the latter, which are supposed to be packed in open covers, and on which prepayment is compulsory, the present rates are, 2 as. on a packet not exceeding 20 tolas in weight, and one anna extra for every additional ten tolas. It is chiefly books that are conveyed by this packet-post; and as Mr. Monteath has pointed out the importance of encouraging the diffusion of literature in this way, the Government of India has sanctioned the following reduced rates:—2 as. on a packet not exceeding 40 tolas in weight, and 2 as. extra for every additional 40 tolas. With regard to parcels which may be in either closed or open covers, and are sent under registration, prepayment being optional, the present rates are 4 as. on parcels not exceeding 20 tolas in weight, and 2 as. extra on every additional ten tolas. For these the new rates are to be 8 as. on parcels not exceeding 40 tolas, and 4 as. extra on every additional 40 tolas.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT a weekly meeting of the Town Council held on Tuesday last, there were present:—Mr. J. M. Maclean, Chairman; Sir Frank Souter, Kt.; Colonel Hancock; Dr. Blaney; the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay; Messrs. F. Mathew, T. B. Kirkham, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and Raghunath Narayan Khote. The Municipal Commissioner, the Health Officer, and the Executive and Deputy Executive Engineers, were also present.

STREET IMPROVEMENT.

The Council sanctioned the taking up of the following pieces of ground required for street improvement:—09-5 of a square yard or thereabouts at No. 3, Camateepoora 15th Street, from Irrummabaee, wife of Goopa Sewoo Pochatee, at Rs. 5 per square yard. 113-25 square yards or thereabouts at Gowallia Tank Road from Mr. J. S. Andrade at Rs. 3 per square yard.

THE EFFICACY OF DISINFECTANTS.

The next matter was the consideration of a question put by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee as to the efficacy of the present system of disinfecting places affected by epidemics.

A report by the Health Officer in answer to the objections urged by Dr Gray in his letter published in the *Bombay Gazette* was laid on the table, having been circulated to the members of Council.

Sir Frank Souter said he really thought that at a time when cholera was raging in and about Bombay, and when the time of the Health Officer was very valuable, that enquiries to be made of municipal officers should be made personally. As to Dr. Weir's report, Sir Frank said it was an able report, but he did not think it tended in any way to allay the cholera. Most of the information it contained could be found in medical works. Sir Frank simply suggested whether it would not be better that municipal officers should be verbally called upon for explanations. In answering questions like that of Mr. Nowrojee, Dr. Weir's time must be taken up at the desk when it was far more to the interests of the public that it should be spent outdoor.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee thought it would be a dangerous rule to make that Dr. Weir should not be asked to write reports on any matter.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said the matter was referred to the Health Officer with the view that the expenditure on disinfectants might be curtailed; for a large sum was spent by the Municipality on disinfectants, the efficacy of which had been questioned. With regard to the time taken up by the Health Officer in writing his report, Mr. Nowrojee said he (Dr. Weir) was a whole-time officer and was bound to devote all his time to matters like this. Reports like this came within his proper functions, and it could not be said that the time he took in writing them was time wasted.

Dr. Blaney said it would be seen from the report that they would require no carbolate of lime when they had the new drainage system. The statement was so frequently pressed upon their attention that he thought it was probably expected to bring on the millennium. (A laugh.) Now, if it was the opinion of the Council that questions should be verbally put to the municipal officers, he gave notice that he would ask the Municipal Commissioner verbally to tell them what they were going to gain by the drainage scheme. They were going to spend half a million of money upon the scheme; and he (Dr. Blaney) would ask the Municipal Commissioner to explain what improvements he expected to effect by the expensive system that was to be introduced. No information on that point had been given in the reports on the subject. It was pretty well known that Mr. Pedder was not coming back; and if Mr. Grant was to be their Municipal Commissioner, he (Dr. Blaney) thought it was but fair that Mr. Grant should undertake certain responsibilities in connection with the scheme.

Mr. Mathew—I apprehend the Drainage Scheme is not at present before the Council! (A laugh.)

Dr. Blaney said his object was simply to give notice of his intention to ask the Municipal Commissioner what improvements would be effected by the drainage scheme.

Mr. Kirkham was of opinion that, now that the bubble had been burst by Dr. Gray, the expensive practice of spreading disinfecting powder in the streets—which no doubt afforded amusement to some members of the public—should be given up.

The Council resolved that the Health Officer's report be recorded.

It being 4 o'clock, the Council adjourned in order that the members might attend the Corporation meeting to be held at that hour.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay was held on Tuesday last, at the Municipal offices, Colonel Hancock in the chair. There were also present:—Mr. J. M. Maclean, Chairman Town Council, Sir Frank Souter, Kt., Dr. Blaney, Messrs. Edwin Freeborn, Grattan Geary, James Jardine, D. S. Kemp, T. B. Kirkham, F. Mathew, Dr. J. Pinkerton, Messrs. N. Spencer, J. Thorburn, Messrs. Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Ardaseer Merwanjee Sett, Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Hassumbhoy Visram, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Janardhan Gopal Mantray, Khunderao Chimanrow Bedarkar, Khursetjee Rustomjee Cama, The Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay, Messrs. Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Morarjee Gocuidas, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, Dr. Shantaram Vithul, Messrs. Vurjeevundas Madhowdas, and Venayekrao R. Luxmonjee. The Municipal Commissioner, the Deputy Executive Engineer, and the Chief Accountant, were also present.

GRANT OF ARMS.

The first business was the consideration of a memorandum from the Town Council, dated 12th June 1877, recommending that the arms for the Corporation of Bombay designed by Mr. H. W. Bartow, the Secretary to the Council, be adopted as the arms of the city; and that application be made to the Herald's College for such arms to be duly granted to the city. The arms are *azure*, three ships under sail *or*. On a chief party per pale, an addit-ment out of the arms of Great Britain, and *sable* the Prince of Wales' plume *argent*. The shield is surmounted by the Imperial Crown. The motto which was suggested by Mr. J. M. Maclean is *Primus in Indis*.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by the Honourable Mahomed Ally Rogay, and carried unanimously that the Town Council's recommendations, dated 12th and 19th June 1877, for obtaining a grant of arms for the city be adopted, together with the motto *Primus in Indis*, as suggested by the Chairman of the Town Council. 2. That the thanks of the Corporation be tendered to Sir Cowasjee Jehangier, Kt., C. S. I., for his generosity in presenting the funds required for payment of the grant of arms and the purchase of a corporate seal.

IMPROVEMENTS TO LOVE GROVE PUMPING STATION.

The next matter was sanction to be asked to an expenditure of Rs. 15,246 to meet the cost of working the Love Grove Pumping Station during the monsoon months, and of certain improvements to the station—the amount to be provided from surplus cash balance.

The Chairman said members were aware that, after the monsoon, a most offensive deposit and offensive smell resulted, which was the consequence of the machine being stopped in the monsoon. It was now proposed to work the machine during the monsoon; and part of the scheme was to separate from the sewage and pump out the storm waters; and the Town Council therefore asked for this extragrant.

Dr. Blaney said that the consumption of coal in working the machine had been reduced 50 per cent.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Dr. Blaney, and resolved, that sanction be given to an expenditure of Rs. 15,246 to meet the cost of marking Love Grove Pumping Station during the monsoon months, and of certain improvements to the station, the amount to be provided from surplus cash balance.

LAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The next matter was sanction to be asked to the payment of Rs. 500 under the terms of an award to Heerabai, widow of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Dulal, being compensation on account of her relinquishing her right of way over a portion of land included in the norther boundary of the Victoria Gardens.

The Chairman said the question was referred to arbitration and this sum was awarded by the arbitrators.

Mr. Kemp asked if the question about the mosque in the Victoria Gardens had been settled.

The Chairman said the Secretary informed him that it had not yet been settled.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay remarked that the Secretary had not informed him (the Chairman) correctly. The matter had been settled by Mr. Pedder. A wall had been built, and as the owner of the neighbouring ground would not give a piece of it, Mr. Pedder allowed a small portion of the wall to be left open for giving the Mahomedans access to the mosque. The Mahomedans certainly had a right to go into the gardens like the members of any other community.

Mr. Kemp said he simply wished to know if a settlement had been come to.

The Chairman.—Mr. McEwen, who is in charge of the gardens, states that there was an understanding that a wall should be built. The wall has not yet been built, and so the question has not been settled.

Mr Rogay repeated that the wall had been built, remarking that Mr. McEwen was probably unaware of the arrangement come to, namely, that a small portion of the wall should be left open until a passage to the mosque could be obtained from the neighbouring an. He (Mr. Rogay) was a member of the committee with Mr. Pedder and Mr Cummoo Solleman.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee.—As a member of the gardens committee, I wish to make an explanation.

The Chairman said the matter was not before the meeting; and it was irregular to discuss it.

Mr. Muncherjee Banajee.—Mr. Rogay has been allowed to speak; and I think Mr. Nanabhoy should therefore also be allowed to speak.

Mr. Nanabhoy said Mr. Pedder had given the Mahomedans a piece of ground eight feet wide to be used as a small passage to the gardens, on condition that a wall should be built above it. The wall had not yet been built, and the matter had not therefore been settled. It would thus be seen that Mr. Rogay had not correctly informed the Corporation.

The Chairman said it was sufficient to draw the Commissioner's attention to the matter.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Kirkham, and resolved that sanction be given to the payment of Rs. 500, under the terms of an award to Heerabai, widow of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Dulal, being compensation on account of her relinquishing her right of way over a portion of land included in the northern boundary of the Victoria Gardens.

NEW DHOBEES' LINES.

The next subject was sanction to be asked to the payment of Rs. 200 for pay of an overseer at the New Dhobees' Lines for two months from the 11th April 1877, the charge to be debited to surplus cash balance.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Khunderao Chimanrao Bedakur, and resolved, that sanction be given to the payment of Rs. 200 for pay of an overseer at the New Dhobees' Lines for two months from the 11th April 1877, the charge to be debited to surplus cash balance.

Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master asked if the new lines were suited to the wants of the dhobees. His dhobee informed him that there was no drying ground; and that the dhobees were not all right in their new quarters. It was with great difficulty that he (Mr. Bomonjee) could get a clear coat in which to appear on the Corporation meeting (a laugh;) and but for the effort he made to get clean linen, he should have been forced to appear at the meeting in tag-rag and bob-tail (Laughter.) Cleanliness was next to godliness, and he hoped he and others would soon be relieved from all anxiety on account of the pursuit of washing under difficulties. (A laugh.)

The Municipal Commissioner said that the dhobees at first objected to the change of the lines, as natives generally do when any changes are introduced among them. Two days ago he went to the new lines, and saw that some 220 dhobees have gone there drying ground has been provided for them; and as the rest would soon go in, he (the Commissioner) hoped Mr. Bomonjee would get a clean coat the next day—(Laughter.)

RAILWAY SIDING AT COORLA.

The next matter was sanction to be asked to the grant of Rs. 1,980 for the repair, with wooden sleepers, of the G. I. P. Railway siding at Coorla.

The Chairman briefly explained how an excess had resulted on the estimated cost, adding that the work, being one of pressing necessity, had already been carried out.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Sir Frank Souter, the grant was sanctioned.

PROPOSED SALE OF A TANK.

Sanction was asked to the sale of a "tank" situated on the north side of Grant Road Theatre.

Mr. Freeborn.—Is it a piece of water or an iron tank for sale? (A laugh.)

The Secretary.—A piece of water.

The Chairman said it was a public tank, but there was no way of getting at it; and it was therefore proposed to sell it to the owner of the adjoining property.

Dr. Pinkerton and others objected to the purchaser being left at liberty to fill in the tank. An amendment was proposed that the tank be not sold.

The Chairman said he found the proposal to sell did not come from the Town Council.

Proposed by Mr. Kirkham, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and resolved, that the proposal be referred to the Town Council for consideration and report.

THE PUNCHAYETWADY WELL CASE.

The Chairman was to have stated the terms on which it was proposed to settle the Punchayetwady well case. He now said, having read the papers, he thought it was very undesirable to enter into any discussion of the terms until they knew whether the other side was willing to accede to them. But he was in the hands of the meeting.

Mr. Dossabhoy said it was premature to discuss the terms now.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr Dosabhoy Framjee, and resolved, that the consideration of the terms on which it is proposed to settle the Punchayetwady well case be deferred till next meeting.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following propositions were carried unanimously:—

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Grattan Geary, that sanction be given to the grant of Rs. 863 for monsoon repairs to the buildings in the Victoria Gardens—bungalow, cages, deer-house and out-houses—to be met by a transfer from surplus over estimated receipts for the gardens.

The Chairman said the most satisfactory thing was that there was a surplus over the estimated receipts.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Homjee Cursetjee Dady, that the Health Officer's Report for the 4th quarter of 1876 be recorded.

Several members complained of not having received copies of the report.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, that sanction be given to the sale of 13-90 square yards of land to Ghella Ludha, situated at No. 74, Upper Duncan Road, at Rs. 20 per square yard.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Sir Frank Souter, that the memorandum from Government, intimating the appointment of Mr. G. A. Barnett as member of the Municipal Corporation, *vice* the Hon. Donald Graham, resigned, be recorded.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Sir Frank Souter, that the memorandum from Mr. E. Hingley, Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices, stating that the Justices have elected Mr. Shantaram Vithul a member of the Corporation, *vice* Dr. H. Cook, resigned, be recorded.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. R. N. Khote, that the list of re-appropriations, &c., amounting to Rs. 9,682-15-1 made during the quarterly meeting of the Town Council, as reported in the Secretary's letter, No 852 of 1877, be recorded.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, that sanction be given to the payments made from the cash balance from 1st April to 30th June 1877 on account of liabilities incurred in 1875 and 1876, amounting to Rs. 46,845-3-10, as reported in the Chief Accountant's letter to the Municipal Commissioner No. 949 of 1877.

This was all the business before the meeting.

DR. LEWIS' REPORT ON HIS PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE NATURE OF THE FEVER LATELY PREVALENT IN BOMBAY.

Calcutta, 16th May 1877.

From Dr. T. R. LEWIS, Special Assistant to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, to the Officiating Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Government, that in accordance with instructions received, I visited Bombay and made careful enquiries regarding the nature of the fever which has for some time been prevalent in that city. In carrying out these enquiries I received every possible assistance from Dr. W. G. Hunter, Acting Surgeon-General, from Dr. Vandyke Carter, Acting Principal of the Grant Medical College and 1st Physician to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, and from Dr. Joynt, the Physician in charge of the Gocuidass Hospital.

2. Opinions have been expressed that the fever is of an infectious nature; that it was originally produced by want; and that the disease presents the characters ascribed to the relapsing or famine fever of systematic writers.

3. In arriving at these conclusions it is probable that the very interesting fact of the detection by Dr. Vandyke Carter of peculiar organisms in the blood of several fever patients exercised considerable influence. These organisms, described as *spirilla*, were discovered by Obermeier about nine years ago in the blood of persons suffering from relapsing fever, and their presence has been, pretty generally, considered as pathognomic of the malady.

4. I examined repeatedly the blood of about 25 fever patients during my stay in Bombay, and was able to detect these spirilla in the blood of five; but with regard to the character of the fever from which these five persons suffered I could see no well-marked feature which would be sufficient to distinguish it [illegible] fevers usually referred to as "Remittent" [illegible]try. In none of these five cases could it be said that their temperature-charts clearly presented the characters ordinarily given as typical of relapsing fever.

5. It will be more convenient to consider the question of the relation which the spirilla in the blood may bear to the fever under consideration when similar examinations of the blood of fever patients will have been made in Calcutta and elsewhere, and after comparison with the results of my colleague's (Dr. D. D. Cunningham) enquiries in Madras.

6. With regard to the supposed infectious character of the fever, as it at present exists in Bombay, I can only say that I failed to convince myself that anything like sufficiently satisfactory evidence existed for any such inference; nor could I satisfy myself, so far as the patients at present in hospital were concerned, that any direct causative relation existed between the fever and the famine. The fever patients seen by me had, nearly all of them, been resident in Bombay for more than six months—certainly in not one of the five cases in which I observed the spirillum could the origin of the fever be directly attributed to want.

7. As I understand that Surgeon-General Hunter will shortly submit a full report regarding the clinical and other features of this fever, it is not deemed necessary that any attempt should be made here to give more than a general outline of the salient points in connection with it.

8. On a future occasion Dr. Cunningham and myself hope to be in a position to submit a detailed account of the more technical features of the enquiry—more especially as regards the diagnostic value of the presence of spirilla in the blood.

THE HIGH PRICES IN INDIA CAUSED BY THE FALL IN SILVER.

(*The Economist.*)

MR. BAGEHOT, in his evidence before the Silver Committee last year, maintained that the effect of a fall in the price of silver would be to tend to raise prices in India, and indeed in all countries using silver as a standard currency. Nobody now doubts that he was right, for Mr. Bagehot's other conclusion, viz., that exports of goods from India would be stimulated, and imports of silver into India would greatly increase, has already been supported by the facts. But it has been difficult to show that prices have advanced according to this theory. It will be useful, therefore, to give a concrete example to show how the economic law has worked in practice; and such an example is to be found in the correspondence between the Government of India and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce "on the effect which the fall in the price of silver had on trade, on remittances, and on prices in India." Statements B and C in that correspondence show the foreign imports and exports of the Bombay Presidency monthly, for the past three years, of various articles. We give the fluctuation in the price of China gold leaf in 1876, side by side with the rate of exchange and the imports and exports of gold:—

	Value of Bar Silver in London, per oz.	Rate of Exchange on London, Sight Bills.	Value of China Gold Leaf per Tola, in Bombay.	Imports of Gold into Bombay Presidency from Foreign External Ports.	Exports of Gold to Foreign External Ports.
	d	d	Rs. As.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1876—					
January	55¾	1·9¼	17 10½	8,24,824	3,70,071
February	54⅞	1·8 13/16	18 0½	8,98,261	13,23,800
March	53⅞	1·8½	18 7	5,24,297	3,32,350
April	53 11/16	1·8 11/16	18 4½	5,60,802	5,65,031
May	52 13/16	1·8¾	18 8½	11,62,319	6,01,300
June	51⅝	1·7⅞	19 0½	4,43,930	9,33,959
July	48¾	1·6 13/16	19 13½	4,43,483	21,10,480
August	52⅝	1·7 13/16	18 14½	4,93,787	33,38,054
September	51 13/16	1·7¾	19 1	3,87,404	33,19,274
October	52 5/16	1·8 5/16	18 11½	2,71,626	17,24,800
November	54⅝	1·8 5/16	18 5½	4,14,117	2,44,000
December	56 13/16	1·9¼	17 14½	4,03,232	2,04,350
1877—					
January	57½	1·10	17 12½	6,98,107	1,00,000
February	56⅞	1·9 13/16	17 14	38,56,801	1,50,000
March	54 13/16	1·9½	18 0	21,05,300	1,40,000

From this it will be seen that as soon as silver fell in London the price of gold rose in Bombay, the lowest price of the former touched in July, 1876, being attended by the highest price of gold in the same month. This high price of gold was accompanied by a large export of the metal, and in August the amount exported was much higher than in any previous month. A further illustration of the connection of a rise of prices with an increase of exports may be seen in the opposite effect of a fall of gold in Bombay in January last, which in its turn was immediately attended by a very large import of gold in the succeeding month. And just as the apparent cheapness of gold brought it into the Indian markets in February last, so the apparent dearness of the article caused it to be sold from India in the previous August. That is the process by which a fall in silver has been attended by increased exports from India. On gold the action of a depreciated market value of silver has simply been more prompt than on the mass of articles which India has to dispose of, but the process will be the same in all cases.

ASCOT.

(*Truth.*)

THE neighbourhood of Ascot is scattered over with small houses, the wise inhabitants of which manage to live almost rent free by letting them during the race week, and, as the locality is both beautiful and healthy, I am only surprised that there are not more small houses. But one of the manias of "genteel" society is to be theoretically above all considerations in which pounds, shillings, and pence enter. To carry out this delusion, genteel society in the vicinity of Ascot affects religious scruples in regard to races. So strong are these scruples, that society cannot even remain in the neighbourhood whilst the orgies of the Heath are in full swing; therefore, many houses are let, "not, you know, that we should go ourselves to the races, but it is better to remove our servants from temptation." Those who do not lay the flattering unction of religious scruples to their souls, never "intend" to let their houses." We do not care to have them turned upside-down, and we like to attend the races ourselves," but it strangely happens each consecutive year that they are obliged to go away for domestic reasons. There is either a birth, or a death, or a marriage in the family, and so, "as it is a pity that our house should remain empty, and as we must be away during the week, we let it, quite exceptionally though."

Some friends of mine and I, not being deterred from attending races by our religious views, and not being engaged in any family gathering, determined to take a house for the week. The price for which we were privileged to dwell in an Ascot Elysium was Eighty Pounds, and, as the friends were numerous, the expense was probably not greater than would have been incurred by living the same length of time at a watering-place. "The cow, of course, is an extra, and we leave a maidservant," observed the owner. Why this cow was to be regarded as an extra has puzzled my brain, because she was not "in milk," and I can only suppose, that it was expected that we should devour her, in which case we should have had to pay for her by the pound. The maidservant stated, that she was under orders, never, under any circumstances, to leave the house, and it was obvious, therefore, that her mission was to prevent us from stealing the spoons, a task which I am happy to say she effected.

Our Elysium was pretty enough in its little way. It had a drawing-room, more ambitious than comfortable, and which evidently was reserved as an apartment sacred to visitors. Most of the chairs were too small to sit upon, and there were a number of spindle-legged little tables, with "tasteful articles," such as shells, bits of the Colosseum, and other such treasures set out upon them. On the walls were water-colour paintings of lakes and mountains, with bright patches that represented, I presume, men and women, and that were probably of domestic manufacture. In the dining-room was a choice assortment of prints, stuffed birds, and texts upon cards; and the sanctum, which evidently was the living-room, was adorned with a number of photographs that must have been domestic portraits, for all the figures, old and young, male and female, had a sort of family likeness. The library was contained in a bookcase, fitting into the corner of this room. It consisted of a Shakespeare, Young's Night Thoughts, a Proverbial Philosophy, a dozen volumes of novels, and at least six dozen volumes of sermons. Before the house was a patch of grass shut out from the road by a hedge of rhododendrons, that seem to grow almost wild in this part of England; behind the house was another patch sacred to "the cow," and by the side of the house was one of those glass closets, which, according to the harmless system of nomenclature adopted by the rural genteel, was termed a conservatory.

In this Elysium we dwelt for a week, and, taking it altogether, it was a very enjoyable mode of *villegiatura*. We had a drag stationed on the course. Each day of the races, we drove over to it, and, when the races were over, we drove back to our Elysium. I have no doubt, that the races at Ascot are of vital interest to the sporting world, but the charm of the Meeting, to me at least, is, that the sporting world is in the minority at it, and that it is a gathering of persons, who go to see and to be seen, and regard the races rather as a necessary adjunct, than as the main reason for being there. The Heath is one huge picnic, and I admired the drags, as they left at the end of each day, with their prancing horses, their drivers, most of whom seemed weighed down with their responsibilities, their load of prettily dressed ladies, and the gentlemen who undertook the business of blowing horns, far more than the races. To my mind, the least enjoyable day is the "cup day" for then the Heath is inconveniently crowded; but on the other days there is no pushing or bustle, and one can stroll about, a spectator of society in its most varied aspects; at one moment gazing at some severe and gorgeous lady of the Roman matron type, at another at a lady not quite so Roman in her proclivities; for at Ascot the ladies who are *comme il faut*, and those who are *comme il ne faut pas* alike congregate, whilst those who are not quite the former, and not quite the latter, are exceedingly abundant.

What strange creatures ladies are! I studied, with philosophical interest, the habits of those who were at our Elysium. A lady may be defined as a being with an inexhaustible appetite for food, and who requires no sleep. Our ladies rose at about seven to commence their toilettes, having first refreshed themselves with a large cup of tea, and a few slices of bread and butter. Towards ten o'clock they appeared, arrayed for the day, at breakfast. Regularly every morning, they explained to each other, and to us, that they did "not care for breakfast" and proved it by stowing away an amount of provisions that would have kept a camel for a week during his journey through an Eastern desert. Then they disappeared, to give a few finishing touches to their toilettes. At twelve o'clock, we started for the course, with a number of hampers containing enough provisions for an army. At about two o'clock they began to cry out for luncheon, because "we have had no breakfasts." This singular illusion seemed to have some sort of physical effect upon them, for as soon as the hampers were unpacked, they proceeded to discuss their contents with the appetites of famished mariners, who had been tossed upon a raft for a few days without food. At about six o'clock, we usually reached our Elysium; tea was at once ordered, and, in a sort of incidental manner, they helped down two or three cups of the beverage that cheers but does not inebriate, with banks of cake and slices of bread and butter. Dinner was at half-past eight. All effects of the breakfast and the lunch, of the tea, of the cake, and of the bread and butter seemed to have disappeared. Soup, fish, *entrees*, joints, and sweets were devoured, as though the meal had not been discounted, and the digestive organs had not been bombarded from early morn till dewy eve. This repast generally concluded by each lady, with unimpaired appetite, dealing, in a summary manner, with a vast mess of mashed-up strawberries and cream, and after dinner again there was tea. At about twelve o'clock, we all went to bed, or, at least, we were supposed to go to bed. As a matter of fact, the gentlemen alone did so, for the ladies assembled together in one of their bed-rooms, where they kept up a ceaseless chattering for hours. I woke one morning at four o'clock, I knew the hour, because the pride of the Elysium is a cuckoo clock, and each hour, a bird emerges from a sort of pent-house, and chronicles the time by a series of cuckoos, delivered in a

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

ter, which I should fancy would human beings mad in a month. Four this wooden songster utter his cry, and, as I on my pillow to recruit exhausted nature by a little sure sleep, I heard (for the internal walls of the Elysium re thin) the ceaseless clatter of female voices, gossiping ith undiminished energy. "What can you have to say each other?" I asked them the next morning; "you ave discussed for hours your friends and your enemies; ou have discussed the toilettes of the ladies on the course hat you do know, and the ladies that you do not know; ou have had time to confide to each other you lives from oor births upwards, and you must by this time have told ach other all your secretest of secrets." "Oh, I don't now," was the only reply that I could obtain; and the ost wonderful part of the matter was, that, at seven 'clock the next morning, these delicate beings would be lithely engaged in adorning themselves, and ready to commence their feats of eating, as though they had been on short allowance the previous day, and had passed the night in sleeping instead of out-talking each other at a nocturnal symposium from which men were as jealously banished as from the mysteries of the Bona Dea in Rome. Verily the fair sex is a strangely and wondrously made sex.

There are certain conventional phrases that are repeated so often, that they pass current as truisms, in defiance of the evidence of the senses. All writers, dealing with the Ascot Meeting, dwell, year after year, upon the grand and beautiful pageant of the Royal procession, until, I presume, that, at length, they themselves believe in the grandeur and beauty of the "Pageant" which they so glowingly describe. In one newspaper I read yesterday the following outburst:—"Foreign nations may beat us in the number of their troops, but we defy them to show anything, like a Royal Family proceeding up a racecourse in carriages in which good taste replaces glitter, drawn by horses splendid in their matchless form, and turned out as only we can turn out horses. The pageant is essentially English in its character, and one which no other country but ours could produce." All this is nonsense, and arrant nonsense. The idea of a Sovereign, or of the Representative of a Sovereign, coming to a race meeting in sylvan state, with huntsmen as his only guards, and seated with his family and his guests in carriages drawn by handsome and well-groomed horses, is an excellent one; but, when elaborated into the "Ascot Royal Procession," its effect is entirely spoiled owing to the want of harmony of detail. The equipages are not well turned out, the liveries are not uniform, and the carriages in which the suite and guests are seated seem rather to be those of an inn-yard than of a Royal stable.

It cannot, in itself, be a particularly pleasant task to make a long *detour* on a hot and dusty day, in order to drive slowly up a racecourse, bowing right and left. The Prince and Princess of Wales annually assume this duty with commendable good-nature. I do not know what dignitary is responsible for the "Pageant," but, I would point out to him, that he spoils it by his carelessness. The carriages are not numerous, nor ought they to be. It is, therefore, all the more easy to turn them out well, and to have them all of the same pattern. As it is, there is a poverty-stricken look about the whole affair, as though everything on wheels belonging to the Crown had been put under requisition, and State liveries had to be eked out by undress liveries.

I suppose that some backers of horses really do know something about the steeds upon which they risk their money, but as a rule, I should fancy that, in racing a little learning is an exceedingly dangerous thing. I had a sort of idea, that it would be pleasant to make the ring pay for my expenses during the Ascot week. Each day I backed divers horses, which friends of mine, learned in equine matters, assured me must win, but they invariably lost. By Friday I had, instead of netting my expenses out of the "ring," contributed handsomely to the requirements of that respected fraternity. The race, which was last but one, was about to be run. A most learned friend came up to me and said, "There are a number of fools backing Coltness, and he is first favourite; but I will give you the straight tip, back Bersaglier." "Why?" I humbly asked. "Never you mind why," replied he; "but if you want to win your money do what I tell you. Bersaglier is a moral certainty." I had had quite enough of moral certainties by this time and came to the conclusion that the best way to win was to be one of the fools. I therefore invested my money on Coltness, and thus, as I had the pleasure to see this steed, of whose existence I had been previously unaware, "romp in," to use the words of a stranger who kindly climbed up upon my carriage to view the race, I won back all I had lost, as well as all my expenses. This is perhaps why I regard with such pleasurable feelings my Ascot "outing." Had Coltness—may his shadow increase—lost, it is possible, that I should not have paid with such calm indifference the bill for "dilapidations," which was submitted to me by the owner of the Elysium where I resided during the week. The chairs were certainly very ricketty, the tables were very spindle-shanked, and both glass and crockery are, I am aware, in their nature brittle; still, it seems to me almost impossible that my advent in a house could have had the same effect upon its furniture, its crockery, and its glass, as that of Joshua upon the walls of Jericho.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—June 15.

OUR POLICY IN AFGHANISTAN.

The Duke of Argyll rose to put a question to the Secretary of State for India in respect to the relations of the government of India with the Ameer of Afghanistan. In doing so he said—It is not my intention in what I have to say to embarrass the noble marquis at the head of the India Office. My desire is to ask for some explanations which may help to extricate the Indian government out of a position in which it may have been seemingly placed by unfounded rumour. The truth is that the foreign relations of the government of India have always been in a peculiar position. We have all along had to maintain communications with semi-barbarous states, whilst we had no regular representatives with them and they none with us. Under these circumstances of difficulty, a great deal of the policy we have felt it essential to pursue has necessarily depended upon mere personal instructions and communications. From my own experience I found it was impossible altogether to depend on letters and telegrams for guidance in conducting the foreign policy of India. On the contrary I became convinced of the wisdom of the fact that the government of India by telegrams and private letters ought to have its limits, especially where any serious change of policy is contemplated with respect to our relationship with independent states. I do not see how a policy of what I may call 'continuity' can be carried out if it is to be wholly conducted on the system of private letters and telegrams. One thing which has impressed me is that no Secretary of State can hope to reap advantage from private instructions, because the truth is there is no such thing as real secrecy in India. It is impossible to issue any instructions in India and to act upon them without their becoming a matter of public notoriety. The result is, that what is intended by the government comes out but in a most inconvenient form and often tinctured with great exaggeration, misconstruction, and misapprehension. So much with respect to the form of my question. I shall now pass to its substance. Ever since the Cabul war, which was so disasterous in its results, the relations between the government of India and the ruler of Afghanistan have been a matter of anxious and serious consideration. The policy of the three last Viceroys of India with respect to that province has been one of watchfulness and friendly support. We did not wish to entangle ourselves in any permanent engagements with its Sovereign. We knew he was liable to the fluctuations of revolution which rendered his tenure of power insecure. The truth is, we found out that it was not safe to enter into negotiations with such states as Afghanistan. Above all, one point, which was the frequent subject of discussion, was whether it was wise to send a resident to Cabul. No doubt it was admitted there were certain conveniences in having a permanent resident there provided we could get the right man and he were received with cordiality by the Ameer. But the present ruler of Afghanistan has set his mind against the reception of such an officer at his court, and I believe there is much to be said on behalf of the native princes who have assumed this determination. A European by the very necessity of the case acquired an influence and power which cast the influence of the native into the shade. It is well enough known that the appointment of such a man is one of the steps by which British aggression is promoted and British influence established. Now I can hardly believe that the ruler of Afghanistan thinks we intend to adopt any aggressive measures with respect to that country. Yet the the people of that country are such a jealous and notoriously suspicious race that if we sent a representative to Cabul it would be looked upon as a serious danger. I can of course only speak as to what is matter of public rumour. Well, rumour says that the government of India have determined to change the policy hitherto acted upon. It is said they have insisted upon the Ameer of Afghanistan entering into a secret treaty and engagement, and that he shall allow a resident to be attached to his court. There are even much more formidable reports with respect to the policy of the Indian government. It is said that this intended change of policy has been met by the removal of troops under circumstances not easily understood, and which points to aggression on the north-western froneier. There is even a rumour of a bridge of boats having been prepared, and that the Ameer is under the impression that we were resolved to adopt means of aggression towards him. The result is that the mind of the Ameer is very unsettled; he is in a state of agitation, and is, I believe, collecting troops for the purpose of resisting aggression. The Ameer of Afghanistan is not, perhaps, a great power, but another Afghan war would be, I need hardly say, a very serious matter. I think it is very important that the Indian Secretary should give us an assurance that he does not contemplate any serious change in his policy with respect to the Ameer of Afghanistan, and that he will continue the friendly, but watchful policy which has hitherto guided us in our dealings with such Sovereigns.

The Marquis of Salisbury—I have no great cause to quarrel with the maxim which the noble duke has laid down. I quite agree with him that over-use of private letters is to be deplored. But there is a tradition in the India Office that the noble lord (Northbrook) was the first originator of the system (a laugh). In spite, however, of the gloomy picture which my noble friend drew, and to which to some extent I subscribe, I think matters are mending in that respect, and that on the whole the governments of India are learning the necessity of imposing greater reticence on the part of those they employ in public matters. But the public in India have become so accustomed to a free and frank disclosure of all the government are doing, that, when they cannot get information, they are very apt, under the influence of an imagination heated by the Indian sun, to supply the facts which they are anxious to obtain. The result is, these strange stories which have frightened my noble friend as to the prospects of our Indian empire. Of course, it is perfectly true that there has been a conference at Peshawur, and a good many subjects were discussed at it. But it will be difficult to produce papers because the policies of the East, much more, than those of the West, are of a personal character, and often communications, which if they occurred in Western nations, it would be perfectly easy to lay on the table of the house, involve in the East, the personal feelings of potentates to such an extent as to make such disclosures inexpedient. Therefore, those conversations which took place at Peshawur are not matters which I can prudently place on record among the papers of parliament. There is also one other observation which I should like to make. The noble duke alluded to the act that the Ameer of Afghanistan does not allow an envoy at his court. This refusal is an act of semi-barbarism, and the Ameer is the only potentate with whom we have relations over the globe who would not receive our envoy. I am not going to dispute the action of the Ameer, but the result is that we are obliged to communicate, with a more formal and open method, suggestions, explanations, and requests which, if a British officer were resident at his court, would be transmitted through the ordinary diplomatic channel. There must be numerous papers constantly proceeding through the Foreign Office to ambassadors which are never heard of by the public. The Ameer does not think it right to have an envoy at his court, and many formal communications were necessary with reference to which this conference at Peshawur was arranged. With respect to the information given to the noble duke, I think I can hardly give him much positive information; but I can give him some negative information. He had derived from the sources open to him the following statements that we had tried to force an envoy upon the Ameer at Cabul; that we had selected, with that purpose, Sir Lewis Pelly, whose vigour of mind would possibly inspire apprehensions in the councils of any native prince; that we had supported this demand by a large assemblage of troops on the north-western frontier, and that we were preparing boats upon the Indus. We have not tried to force an envoy upon the Ameer; we have not suggested the sending of Sir Lewis Pelly as envoy to Cabul; the troops on the north western frontier had not the slightest reference to the Cabul negotiations, and with regard to the boats on the Indus, I never heard of them until to-day. Our relations with Cabul have undergone no material change. I do not believe that the Ameer is worse disposed towards us, or that his feelings have been in any way embittered towards us. I cannot follow the noble duke into a discussion of this character; I cannot even enter upon that very thorny question how far the great movements of the great European powers are connected with the events to which he refers. I do not entertain a doubt that the matter is one for consideration, and, when the occasion arises, for precaution. There is no question that the contest between Russia and Turkey has produced among the nations bordering on India a certain recrudescence of Mussulman feeling which I do not think will issue in any action, and which certainly does not imply the slightest danger to India empire, but may very well cause vigilance and care on the part of the Indian Government, and induce those who are always on the look out for news in India to imagine that something stronger and much more definite has occurred than has really happend. If it is necessary to reopen the conference it will be reopened under better auspices. I only wish emphatically to repeat that none of those suspicions of aggression on the part of the English government have any true foundation, and that our desire in the future, as it has been in the past, is to respect the independence of the Afghan ruler and to maintain, so far as we can, the integrity of his dominion. There is no ground for any of the apprehensions which the noble duke says he has entertained, and which are too absurd to be seriously believed. The affairs of the frontier are assuming, or rather maintaining, a peaceful aspect, with the exception of a little trouble with the Afreedees. We have also maintained peaceful relations with Khelat, regarding which we have laid papers on the table of the house which will explain what has occurred; but there is no reason for apprehensions of any change of policy or disturbance in our Indian empire.

Lord Lawrence said there was nothing to be desired so far as Central Asia was concerned, beyond what the noble marquis had stated; but with regard to our frontier policy it seemed to him that something more had occurred than had yet been heard of. It seemed to him to be impossible that all the doubts, and forebodings, and suggestions, and so forth, which had appeared in the Indian papers should have so little basis as appeared from the present explanation. It had been said by the papers—and even those papers which had supported the action of the government of India—that something of very considerable importance had occurred, which had caused very considerable agitation along the North-Western frontier of India. With regard to the conference at Peshawur, it was understood that certain demands were pressed on the Ameer of Cabul which caused him great anxiety of mind. It had been asserted by some paper that this excitement was all caused by the movements of Russia against the Turkish empire. He did not pretend to deny there was a certain sympathy among all Mahometans with regard to this movement against Turkey; but he could say, from very large experience of Mahometans that the mass of Mahometans in India did not really interest themselves in the present war. After tracing the relations between the Indian government and the Ameer of Afghanistan before and subsequent to the Afghan war, and down to the time that he (Lord Lawrence) left India, he remarked that the last word the Ameer Shere Ali said to him was "Whatever happens when I die, let my sons fight it out among themselves, and do not let the British government interfere; if that is done the Afghans will be content, but if you interfere it will bring on trouble and evil on both sides." The grand wish of the Ameer, from his father's time down to the day he (Lord Lawrence) left India, was that we should not send a British officer to his Court. The present Ameer's father had agreed to receive two officers at Candahar; but their position became very irksome, and at last they came away. He had conversed with these two officers, and especially with the eldest, who had always assured him of the inutility of having an officer at Candahar or Cabul, or anywhere else in Afghanistan. All the information which such an officer could get could be got at Peshawur, which was the *entrepot* of all the trade of Central Asia on that side of India; whereas at Candahar the officer would be surrounded with spies and soldiers, and it would be difficult to have communication with any one. It was in consequence of the change in our policy that the Ameer had now got frightened. The occupation of Khelat was greatly calculated to excite dissatisfaction in Afghanistan. It was regarded as a challenge to the Afghans. It formed the line of communication between Sindh, the Bolan Pass, and Candahar. There had always been a talk about the occupation of Quettah, and the great argument for this occupation was that it was on the road to Candahar. The Candahar people knew very well what was our feeling. They saw the question discussed in Indian newspapers, and the articles were translated and sent to the Afghan Court. He was persuaded that if we were to be on friendly terms with Afghanistan it was an unwise thing to occupy Khelat. As a man who had seen a great deal of the frontier, who knew the people, and had heard what they thought, he was certain that the occupation of Quettah and Candahar would be regarded as a great grievance in Afghanistan. He hoped that the noble lord would be able to give them some papers on the subject. He did not think it would add to their strength in India if they did anything which would lead to the destruction of the present system of government in the Punjaub. Of all their provinces in India it had been the most successfully governed, and during the mutiny there was scarcely a regiment from this district that had failed them. He would deeply deplore any change in their frontier policy.

The Earl of Northbrook said that he had listened with great pleasure to the speech of the noble marquis the other night with regard to the alarmist views which were entertained by some on the possible dangers to India from Russia; and he had also heard with great satisfaction the speech of the noble marquis to-night. He had shared in the anxiety expressed by the noble lord (Lord Lawrence) in regard to their frontier policy. They had learned, however, from the noble earl to-night that there was no need to fear any substantial change in the policy which had been pursued by this country towards Afghanistan. He (Lord Northbrook) heard that assurance with the greatest possible satisfaction, because it would have been no light matter to change a policy which had been followed by successive governors general and had been approved by such men as Lord Canning, by Lord Lawrence, and by Lord Mayo. They were now told that it was not correct to say that the Ameer had been pressed to receive a British resident or that any strong force had been concentrated on the frontier. It was necessary in their dealings with the Ameer of Afghanistan to make great allowances for the position in which he was placed. We could not expect to carry on negotiations with the Ameer as with some European nation; but our policy with him had been and must be to show by our acts our desire to be his friend, to assist him when it was required, and not to press on him any British officer unless he was cordially desirous of receiving him and of giving him a welcome there. He felt satisfied if that policy which had been deliberately pursued for many years past was adhered to that, whatever difficulties might have arisen for a time and some suspicion on the part of the Ameer, he would soon see that his suspicions had no foundation, and that he would look upon this country, as every sensible man in India must do, as his best friend, and to whom he would have to apply for support (hear, hear). He felt sure that the noble marquis had given an assurance in good faith that the policy to which he (Lord Northbrook) had referred should be carried out. His experience of the Indian civil servants was that they were as honourable men as any in this country, and that they were as anxious to keep state secrets and confidential matters in council within their own breast as any man in this country. He was able to state that when a matter of great importance some time since gained circulation and appeared in the newspapers it was supposed that the secret was divulged in India; but on inquiry it occurred in this country (hear, hear). He was unable to support his noble friend (the Duke of Argyll) in asking for papers, from a belief that it would not be then for the public interest that they should be produced. It was entirely wrong to suppose that India could be governed by private communications between the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy. India was not governed by the Viceroy, but by the Viceroy and his Council in India; but he had power in cases of great importance to overrule his Council, but when they differed the Council had the right of recording their opinion upon the subject. During the four years he was in India he found no inconvenience to arise from that arrangement. On the contrary it was of the greatest possible advantage to the public service that the Viceroy should have men of Indian experience, and who could give their opinion freely and frankly upon all matters of importance that came under their consideration. He warned the government of India against making or proposing any change in the territorial divisions of India in the Punjaub. The question was fully discussed in 1860 and 1861, and put aside. During his time in India no such proposal was made, and to do so would be a grave error of policy. Of all the countries in the world India was not a country in which to make rash changes. On India his feelings were strongly conservative. In governing them they must make no great changes, because they were a people who did not thoroughly understand us, and who could not follow our reasoning; and that applied more particularly with the Punjaub. It was a country in which we could not afford to try experiments. They were a most spirited people—the best of soldiers—and hung together more than any other tribe. The country had been tranquil during the time he was in India, and he asked the noble marquis to lay on the table of their lordships' house the papers on the subject as soon as they were recieved.

After some remarks from Lord Halifax,

The Marquis of Salisbury said that at present he had received no papers with reference to any territorial arrangements in the Punjaub. It was impossible to go into the subject and discuss it until the papers had been laid on the table of their lordships house.

TURKISH MONITORS AND RUSSIAN TORPEDOES.

(*Times' Correspondent.*)

BUCHAREST, June 13.

When war was first declared the navigation of the Danube remained open. The ships of all the world might pass without let or hindrance. A sudden order came from the Russians that within a few hours the river would no longer be available for traffic. Men heard of the order one evening, and on the next ships were as much fixed to their places as if they had grounded on a sandbank. All this is easily explained. When Russia declared war she suffered under the disadvantage of having to cross the Pruth near its mouth or send her troops by a circuitous route by the north. At the same time that the mouth of the Pruth was in danger from the monitors, Galatz was in an equally unsafe conditon. But there came a moment when one of the great monitors had gone up the river beyond Ibraila, the other down below Reni. The moment was seized. The Russians declared the navigation closed, with scant time for merchant ships to clear out, and immediately set rows of torpedoes, or, at least, proclaimed that they were set, and thus divided the Turkish flotilla by a portion of river which was secured against the gunboats.

On that portion of the river stood both Galatz and Ibraila, two places of great importance, both because they are towns of considerable size and value in the Danube trade, and because they contained vulnerable points on the railroad. It matters little whether the torpedoes were all that they are supposed to be. At first they were only stationary self-acting torpedoes, fired by contact, not by electricity from the shore. To lay lines of such across a broad river like the Danube is a task involving much time and difficulty. Every spot where a torpedo is to be placed must first be sounded to ascertain the exact depth; then the length of the chain or rope, with an anchor at the end of it, must be made to correspond with the depth and other considerations, such as swiftness of the current; then the torpedo with its cable and anchor must be placed in the water. Now, it occasionally happens that there is some slight fault in the apparatus, perhaps a leak, imperceptible to the eye, yet just enough to let in damp. In such a case the torpedo will deteriorate unknown to those who have laid it. Once laid, its working condition can only be ascertaind by taking it up and examining it again, when it may become damaged in the operation, like the plant that a child pulls up to see if it is growing. Such concussion torpedoes may be sought for by an enemy's boats and removed. Indeed, the moment a line of them is laid it ought to become the focus of boat attack and defence, wherein the force holding the command of the water ought to succeed without doubt. If the gunboats on the Danube were English, we should consider it a shame if a line of concussion torpedoes were suffered to lie unmolested within reach. The Turks made no attack on them by boats, nor did they attempt another simple expedient of exploding torpedoes of their own near enough to those of the enemy to destroy their efficiency. Frederick the Great said once that a war between Russians and Turks was like a fight between a one-eyed and a blind man. The second eye of Russia is beginning to open, but the Turk seems as blind as ever. There is reason to believe that the Russians have since the first day become possessed of torpedoes, which being fired by electricity from the shore, are much more useful and under control, while their condition can be examined at will without going near them. Thus, whether by real lines of torpedoes placed checkerwise to support each other, or by audacious simulation, the Seful Rahman was kept below Reni, and lay between Toultcha and Isaktcha inert, a helpless mass of stupid metal, useless to her owners except as a mere block to the passage of the river downward towards its mouth. Still, the others had the command of the stream by means of a branch which leaves the main navigable channel opposite Ibraila, and joins it again higher up, near Jalomitsa. This is an old bed of the Danube, and passes by the Turkish town of Matchin. The navigable channel had thus a section cut out from regular passage up and down; but there was nothing to hinder the gunboats from entering that section by the Matchin branch and moving within it at their will.

Batteries were thrown up hurriedly on the banks, which are considerably higher than the river. The Russians pride themselves, it is said, on their engineering skill. They had doubtless some reason for building their batteries, with raised parapets, very thin, and entirely conspicuous from the river. To one a stranger to those reasons it seems strange that the designers did not rather utilize the cliff itself as a parapet of indefinite thickness, as much as might be required, and mount the guns in sunken batteries where the enemy could hardly detect them, still less hit them. The ships have gone, and with them the value of the batteries. There can be no harm, therefore, in saying, what the Turks cannot fail to have seen from the decks and mastheads of their flotilla, that there were four batteries, one mounting six pieces—two bronze 24-pounders and four mortars—on the left of the position, just outside the barrier of Matchin; afterwards another battery above the port and close to the barracks, mounting four 24-pounders; and two more on the right of two guns each, higher in calibre, apparently 8-inch. When first the batteries were built there were only field-guns to put in them, and on one occasion, when the Russians themselves challenged the gunboats, a few rounds from the latter, though badly aimed, soon caused the fire from the land to cease. Nor were the Turks content with merely replying to their foe. Their information enabled them to open fire on the railway exactly at the time of the Grand Duke's arrival, and there was some anxiety lest they should treat His Imperial Majesty the Czar of All the Russians to a similar compliment when he stopped at Ibraila.

One day the ships, which had up to that time been almost silent, took heart of grace and engaged the fort on the left of the Russian front. Some say that, on account of the bad practice made from the Turkish guns, the vessels had this time been ordered to remain at anchor, but from the report of many who saw the engagement it would appear that the Lutchi Djelil was certainly in motion at one part of the battle. Heavy shells were thrown in different directions over the town, and the patient people feared that their homes would soon be in flames. But it is not so easy to fire Roumanian dwellings, which are for the most part made of mud and plaster. After about 25 rounds had been fired from the battery directly up the mouth of channel in which the ships lay, a 24-pounder gun and a mortar were so discharged that their shells struck a vessel simultaneously. In a moment there rose from the black hull a pillar of dark smoke, which swelled into a white cloud enveloping the Lutchi Djelil. The ship reeled and staggered, rested some seconds motionless, then plunged heavily forwards, and sank to the bottom. All sorts of tales are told to account for the disaster. Among others the cry of treason was raised, and it was said that the captain, who was picked up afterwards floating on a piece of wood, part of the *debris* of the wreck, had been seen to leave in a boat some minutes before the explosion occurred. The story is probably a myth, invented to cover the fact that the ship could not hold her own in the contest. Be this as it may, the vessel now lies at the bottom, with only one of her masts showing above water. The Russian artillerymen cannot say with certainty which of their two shells it was that struck and caused the explosion. There are persons, especially on the Turkish side who believe that it was the boiler, not the magazine, which blew up, and that the crew were more responsible for the loss than the gunners of the Russian battery. It is easy enough to believe that such might well have been the case, for I once saw in a ship just leaving Balaclava for Constantinople an open hatchway, a broken barrel of gunpowder with its contents strewed about, other whole barrels of the same perilous stuff, and round the hatchway a circle of Turks sitting with lighted chibouks deftly arranged close to the edge. Perhaps they were trying how merciful Allah would be under difficulties. Nothing is more likely than that the magazine door was open and a few loose charges of powder scattered about. I am quite certain from the description of eye-witnesses that the explosion was one of gunpowder and not of steam.

The days wore on slowly, and nothing interesting occurred at Ibraila. Batteries protected the bridge at Barboach, and nothing was attempted against it. No Turkish vessel had come out or dared to do so in the face of the batteries, which had increased in number and calibre of guns. The only feat performed by the Turks was a bombardment of Reni—a simple waste of powder and shot, for if Reni had been destroyed the way up the Danube was none the less closed. Every day or every night men from the Russian side crossed the main stream to a little village of about 15 houses on the opposite shore called Getchid by the Roumanians and Pot Bashi by the Turks. The place is a mere Custom-house of the Turks, with a sprinkling of houses. Sometimes the Russians were there and sometimes the Turks, who maintained a rather amazing fire from their new toys, the Martini-Henry rifles. The Russians cleared the village with artillery fire but only to find the enemy return, as they well could, seeing that the gunboats could always bring soldiers from Matchin. Getchid was therefore doomed to destruction. The few inhabitants had long fled; the ground was covered by the inundations. All that remained was to pull down the houses, so that they could no longer conceal the enemy sharpshooters. But while every opportunity was seized for carrying out this work at intervals, the Seifi, the Feth-ul-islam, and the Kilitch Ali, all armoured, with the unarmoured boats Midhat and Arcadi, remained in the Matchin branch of the river threatening the Roumanian towns now occupied by the Russians. The ships—the one force which the Turks have superior to the Russians—lay there idle, with pennants listlessly drooping from the motionless masts, while in sight of them flashed past day by day restless railway trains, carrying troops, horses, provisions, and guns to other parts of the river. Doubtless the Turkish Commander thanked Allah that for a time at least he might smoke and dream in peace. In the breezy days the sailors could bask in the rays of their southern sun, in the hot still nights they were lulled to sleep by the soothing lap of the yellow waters against the thick iron armour which seemed to be so solid a security.

But the infidels slept not so quietly. With that incomprehensible energy which is so offensive to the true believer, they were prowling about at night in boats under cover of the willow trees on the sodden shores half hidden by the reeds and bushes, watching for opportunities. One dark windy night, four little boats moved by steam crept slowly up the Matchin river. The Giaours on board knew not certainly what they would do, but in front of the boats were thrust forward with characteristic infidel cunning long poles, which carried at their ends ill-looking lumps of metal containing explosive material, and attached to other cunning machines in the boats by small thin wires. As the boats crept on the crews saw suddenly, close by them, the masts of ships, seen rising against the sky. Reckless of the superior force before them, the boats moved on, always at low speed, so as not to wake the drowsy Osmanli. Still, though lacking in energy, the sailors of the ships had a routine, according to which a sentry was on deck. Above the noise of the breaking wavelets came his challenge, which was answered in the Turkish tongue by a Roumanian officer on board one of the boats. Something, however, was imperfect in the sound. The shibboleth rang false in the ears of the Turk who fired his musket. At once from the other ships broke out other challenges, confused cries, and a dropping musketry fire at the foe. The time for slow creeping was over, full speed was given to the boats, which dashed at the nearest ship, the ill-fated Seifi. The first boat placed its torpedo, and drew backwards to fire it, but before the electric current was made to pass a second boat followed its example. One of the terrible engines felt the strange thrill of the current, and replied to it by a fearful explosion, which dashed in the side of the monitor and threw up a tremendous column of water, almost filling the boats. The second followed. The boats slipped away in the darkness, men and officers baling out the water with caps and utensils of every description. They escaped; but for the big, black, heavily-armoured hull of the ship there was no hope, nor even time for more than a cry from the men to Allah for aid. But they had not helped themselves. Almost immediately their home sank beneath their feet. With one sullen plunge the Seifi sought at the bottom of the water that rest so dear to her masters, and one more vessel was lost to the Sultan, another victim to passive defence. The boats returned safely, and the brave men who had done the work were decorated by their grateful countrymen. What did the Turk? Did he burn to avenge his defeat and make reprisals on the crafty foe? Not he. In a despatch to the Sultan published in a Constantinople journal men may read how the Admiral who had lost an ironclad, the best hope of his country against the passage of the Danube by that country's traditional foe, was deeply grieved at the disaster, and, having determined that it should not be repeated, gave orders to his flotilla to leave the dangerous neighbourhood. Some days ago the ships steamed quietly past Matchin and Hirsova to a part where there are neither batteries nor torpedoes, there to dream again that Allah has sent back those uneasy infidels to their own broad steppes.

Thus from their flotilla of seven armoured and two unarmoured vessels the Turks have lost two without effecting anything at all. There has not been a single success, not even one gallant failure—nothing but sloth and apparent imbecility. Surely they will strike a better blow than this hereafter. The vessels remaining to them now on Danubian waters are the Sef-ul-Rahman, between Toultcha and Isaktcha; the armoured vessels Feth ul Islam, Kilitch Ali, Semmendria, and Akkia, the last two armoured gunboats, with the unarmoured gunboats Midhat and Arcadi, all above Hirsova.

The Danube from Hirsova down to below Reni is now cleared of all naval force belonging to the Sultan, and the little boats brought overland by the Russians can roam undisturbed, for the river is closed by torpedoes near Hirsova. No wonder that the soldiers and sailors of the Czar are jubilant, no wonder that they in turn begin to dream of torpedo successes against other ironclad fleets, and of such a revolution in warfare as shall leave no coasts safe from invasion. There is no need for alarm, only for vigilance, in this as in other matters. In these warlike times no nation can afford to halt for a moment in its military preparations; but the power of torpedoes may easily be exaggerated. When two fleets are in action doubtless some ships will be sunk by them, some by the ram, and some by guns. The 100-ton gun tried at Spezzia makes a hole in any armour large enough to sink the biggest ship in any service. The ram of any ironclad has the same power; but against the gun and the ram must come other guns and other rams manned by better men. So it must be with torpedoes. Their effect on the naval warfare will be serious, but not nearly so serious as that of the change from smoothbore guns to rifled. The effect of modern rifled field pieces and rifled muskets has affected the position of Cavalry in action, yet not so as to cause military thinkers of practical experience to diminish the number of horsemen. So it is with torpedoes. Fleets of torpedo boats are all very well for rivers and coasts, and should most distinctly be provided by a nation situated like England; but they are not at all fit for general work; they can neither move with the rapidity of a great ship nor carry the number of men necessary for our Imperial interests. How could torpedo boats bombard a town where there are batteries armed with heavy guns? Could torpedo boats take the place of the West African Fleet, catch slavers, or overawe whole nations of savage warriors? A fleet of torpedo boats could not catch an ironclad fleet nor fight it if it caught it. I do not undervalue the new and terrible means of destruction.

Many excellent qualities are possessed by this Russian Army, but I prefer to wait for a further acquaintance before entering into details. It is certain that their marching powers are particularly good, though the infantry carry an almost overwhelming weight—about 70lb. English, without counting the rifle. The men are very quiet, so far as I have seen or heard, and no instance of outrage on their part has as yet reached my ears. But some of the officers are said to bring with them habits acquired in Asia, and to be more overbearing than can be easily endured by a race of the old Latin stock. In so doing they act directly contrary to the wishes of their master the Emperor, and there is little doubt that any instances of the kind brought to his notice will be treated with great sternness and visited with heavy penalties, for the policy of the Czar is to conciliate the people among whom he has placed his armies, and the congratulations of young Bulgaria would be turned into cries of mourning if they found scorpions substituted for the whips of their old masters.

The thermometer still stands at about 80 degrees in the shade, and so long as the present heat continues snow will melt fast on the mountains, swelling the rivers until it has gone from all but the higher regions. A few cool days would abate the waters, if not accompanied by heavy rain. I propose to-morrow to visit some of the best known crossing-places on the Danube, without any reference to those likely to be chosen, but only to convenience of travelling. The one great necessity for an army desiring to cross such a river as the Danube is secrecy, and the Russian Staff is already aghast at the indiscretions of correspondents.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,20,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

FOR SALE.

For sale at this Office.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale, at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY. Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, and other perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Soaps, Violet 128, Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, &c., 96, Strand and Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—an Heraldi Rose.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS, YACHTS AND LAUNCHES,
WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers, having speeds up to 20 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, having draughts down to 6 inches of water.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS,
POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.
Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co., Bolton and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Barrie and Co. De Beaux and Co., Scott, Mascurine and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING,
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin-lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works:—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine James (throat irritation).

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES,
By CLYMER, DIXON & Co. Size of platen 40 by 25.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY 1877.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Nizam State, and several other lines of Railway.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Through Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Khamgaum State Railway.
Amraotee State Railway.
Wurdah State Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta & South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Nulhattee State Railway.
eam Navigation Companies:—
& O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following:—

AGENTS.

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher and Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith & Co.; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul	Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore	Kellner and Co.
London	G. Street 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. [illegible]de Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelph Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund	"Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; Phillip, [illegible] & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad	Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad	Cursetjee and Co.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY of every description on hand.

SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES—2, 3 AND 4 BUTTONED.
SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR GENTLEMEN.
Ladies, own Material made up with care and taste.
Estimates forwarded for Dresses of all descriptions.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and expeditiously attended to.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,
In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp.
PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

TEA PLANTATIONS.

PRICES and PARTICULARS of TEA MACHINERY, with the requisite Steam or Water Power Machinery for working the same, supplied on application.

IRRIGATION.

The COAL SAVING COMPOUND STEAM PUMP, with or without Boiler, is particularly adapted for use in INDIA owing to the small amount of fuel required to work it. Address FIELD, FIELD and COTTON, Consulting Engineers, Chandos Chambers, Adelphi, London, W. C.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette.*
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

SECOND EDITION OF
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,
AND
GOVERNMENT POLICY,
AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE
HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HARBOUR FORESHORE,
WITH REPLIES TO "K."
By "R."
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

Now Ready.
THE SECOND EDITION OF
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY
OF
INDIAN FAMINES.
BY ALFRED H. BROWNE.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

after a severe competitive trial by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1873 and 1876, with the best revolvers made, has now been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry is now armed with them.

It is made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge. Length of barrel 5½ and 7½ inches.

In the trial of 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year

COLT'S NEW 41-CAL DERINGER REVOLVER,

Especially suitable for the traveller, for personal and house defence.—See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life,* April 17, 1875. Weight 12½ ozs.

COLT'S NEW 38-CAL POLICE REVOLVER,
Shoots hard and accurate, even at longer ranges.
4-inch barrel; weight, 15 ozs.

COLT'S LARGE-BORE DERINGER,
For the Vest Pocket; weight 6½ ozs.
PRICE LISTS FREE.

ADDRESS—COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

To be Registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1866, whereby each Shareholder's Liability is limited to the amount for which he has subscribed.

CAPITAL RS. 9,00,000, IN 1,800 SHARES OF RS. 500 EACH.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Payment Rs. 50 per share on application and Rs 50 per share on allotment, the remainder by Calls of Rs. 50 per share at intervals of not less than two months. If no allotment takes place, the deposit-money to be returned in full. Interest will be allowed on all shares paid up in advance.

DIRECTORS.
JAMES GREAVES, Esq., Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.—(*Chairman.*)
R. E. BICKERDIKE, Esq., Messrs. Knoop & Co.
EMIL SPINNER, Esq., Messrs. E. Spinner & Co.
JOHN W. SCOTT, Esq.
FRANK CHALK, Esq., Solicitor.

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

SOLICITOR:
FRANK CHALK, Esq., 17, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS:
MESSRS. GREAVES, COTTON & Co., 7, Hummum Street, Bombay.

In the event of no allotment being made, the deposit money will be returned to each applicant in full

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares may be obtained from the Bankers, the Solicitor, or the Managers of the Company.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Office of the Managers.

Bombay, 1 th May, 1877.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A chesnut Persian horse, 7 years, 15-1 high, a perfectly broken charger and lady's horse, Rs. 800

A chesnut Arab, 5 years, 14-1 high, a good saddle horse and broken to single and double harness, Rs. 500.

A grey Arab gal-oway, aged, has been ridden regularly by a lady and goes in harness, Rs. 300.

A very handsome fleabitten grey Arab. 7 years, 4-1½ high, a splendid mover and broken to harness, Rs. 400.

A bay Arab horse, 5 years, 14-2 high, an excellent dogcart or buggy horse, Rs. 400.

A nutmeg grey Arab horse, 8 years, 14-1 high, very powerful, rides well and goes in all harness, Rs. 350.

A thorough-bred Water mare, 6 years, 15 hands, perfect in saddle, with no vice, Rs. 500.

A very handsome Pegu, 5 years, good tempered, and very showy, has been constantly ridden by a lady, Rs. 300.

A strong and powerfully built iron grey Arab colt, 4 years, 14-2 high, broken to saddle, would make a first charger, Rs. 550.

A high caste bay Arab, 7 years, 14-1 high, a good hack for a light weight, Rs. 300.

A chesnut horse, about 7 years old, 14-1 high, is a first rate riding horse and carries a lady, Rs. 300.

A pair of large and powerful dappled grey Pegu ponies, 6 years, 13 hands, both go well in either single or double harness Rs. 900.

A strong well-conditioned bay Australian brougham horse, 8 years, 15 hands, with set of nearly new English harness, Rs. 600.

A grey chargosh, young and good tempered, trots and canters well, Rs. 300.

A grey Deccan pony, rides well, Rs. 50.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 12th June 1877.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt Furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

BEDSTEAD.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies; Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

SURAT WORK BOXES.

In Ivory, Sandalwood, and Ebonywood; China Work Boxes; China Tea and Coffee Boxes; Card Boxes and Plates of sizes.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood; Rocking Horses of all sizes.

LAMPS.

Carriage and Buggy Lamps; Carriages and Buggy Whips Police Hand Lanterns; Round Hanging Globes, plain or flowered with gold gilt, &c. Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tucker, from one to twelve lights; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lights.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold, Breakfast Sets; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and Beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles, Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattrasses; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair, made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux) Overland Chairs, &c.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertake to repair, re-line, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

UBORGS FABRIKKER
DANISH BEER IN BOTTLE,
A very superior Article.
Light and suitable for the Climate.
A special favorite in the China Markets.
FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from St. HUBERT'S VINEYARD:—

CHASSELAS (White)	Rs. 12	0	per doz. qts.
Do. (1865 Vintage)	" 17	0	"
HERMITAGE (Red)	" 12	0	"
TOKAY (1865 Vintage)	" 17	0	"

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

CORKS, CORKS, CORKS.

THE LONDON AND LISBON CORK-WOOD COMPANY LIMITED, who have taken Cork-wood from their Forests in Portugal for the last 14 years, and who have sold it in the chief markets of Europe and America. where it is known for its superior qualities, have recently commenced the manufacture of Corks at their factory in Lisbon, which they now offer to the trade at *very low prices.*

Lists of WINE, ALE, MINERAL WATER, and TAPERED CORKS, also of FRUIT and BARREL CORKS, of DAFF ES and VIALS will be furnished on application

28, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

STIRLING, BOLD & Co. 2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY, *Civil Service and Army Agents.*

CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS kept. Pay, Pensions, Dividends, and Moneys collected and invested. No commission is charged for keeping Current Accounts.

PASSAGES ENGAGED, Baggage collected and shipped.

BOOKS, Magazines, Newspapers, and Miscellaneous Supplies of all descriptions supplied at lowest rates. Special terms to Book Clubs and Messes.

PARCELS received and forwarded.

Corresponding House:
HORSLEY PALMER, STIRLING & Co.,
LONDON.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE DURING THE WAR.

THE PUBLIC desiring to insure the RELIABLE and ACCURATE TRANSMISSION of their TELEGRAMS to Europe by the Eastern Telegraph Company's Duplicate Submarine Cables during the CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR, should order the same officially by inserting the words VIA SUEZ, or VIA RED SEA which are not charged for

B. SMITH,
Officiating Manager.
Bombay, May 25, 1877.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

NEW WATER-COLOUR
DRAWINGS BY
LOUIS FRANK.

POONA:—"View on the Moota Mulla."
" "The Parbutty Lake."
MATHERAN:—"Porcupine Point."
" "View near the Bund."
" "Sketch near the Sanitarium."
MAHABLESHWUR:—"View from Arthur's Seat."
" "Below the Yenna Falls."
BURMAH:—"Views on the Salween."
Also Sketches in the Scinde Valley, of Lanowlie, Malabar Point, &c., &c.

JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

SHOW ROOMS AT GIRGAUM
AND
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

ALWAYS on hand, Furniture of every description. Glass and Crockery Ware, Cutlery, Harness, Saddlery, Carriages, Horses, Guns, Pistols, &c., &c.

Now on hand, handsome Silver Cutch-work Tea Sets in great variety, China and Japanese Vases, &c., also real Mocha Coffee.

TO BE LET, 4 well furnished BUNGALOWS, situate at Malabar Hill, for 3 and 6 months; out of these, one is very commodious for a large family. Rent moderate. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE.

An English-built DOG-CART by BENNETT and BOTWOOD, and a young steady BAY ARAB HORSE, with a set of Brass mounting single Harness, the property of a gentleman. Price Rs. 800. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

A quick and certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,
and all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humor.
IT CANNOT FAIL
To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED
PILLS,
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, PAIN in the SIDE or BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazaars.

Avoid imposition and exorbitant prices by applying to General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co. Bombay; Messrs. F. W. HEILGERS & Co., Calcutta; Sub-Agents—ESUFALLY HIPTULLA, No. 39, Pire Market near Juma Musjid, Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

INSURANCE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL ... "	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin ... "	4,271,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	2,000,000
THE RHENISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL "	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL ... "	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £5,00,000.

The Fund of £159,966—held on 31st Dec. 1876, by Trustees in special trust to protect Policies is made up as follows:—

The Life Fund, Government Securities	£108,886
The Guarantee Fund, Ditto.	51,080
	£159,966

THE LIFE FUND SECURITIES for INDIA are held by the Official Trustees of India, the Company having no control over the Fund. The receipts of the Trustees for the Securities are regularly filed in the Company's Office for inspection, besides being published at the end of each year, or assurers can refer to the Trustees themselves.

The absence of all "Secrecy" in respect of the disposal of Assurers Premium, as Evinced by above method, is a conspicuous item in the system.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Rampart Row.
Calcutta Office: 6, Old Court House Street.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,057,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for	1852	£76,925
Do.	1862	£300,630
Do.	1872	£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds....£1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 6	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, Dec. 1876.

For Sale at this Office.

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. THIS Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS,

ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and in three days will effect a cure when copaiba, cubebs, and all dangerous medicines of that class have utterly failed. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands have been annually restored to health, when every other medicine has failed. Their vast superiority over everything else in the cure of the above complaints is universally acknowledged, and the extraordinary demand for them ever since their first introduction is without precedent. In no instance have they ever been known to fail, or produce those dangerous symptoms so often resulting from copaiba, cubebs, turpentine, and other medicines usually resorted to. They require neither confinement nor change of diet, and may justly be considered the only safe efficacious remedy for all stages of those disorders for which they are recommended.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ALL sufferers from general nervousness, and morbid feelings, low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, unnecessary fears, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the nerves, headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr. De Roos' Life Pills, which speedily and almost magically remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend. They do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pain between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility, they will be found of unexampled efficacy; and it is no small advantage that they can be taken at any time without danger from wet or cold, or necessity for restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, thus preventing, or when present, curing the jaundice and dropsy, clearing the skin, removing sallowness and pimples, purifying the blood, bracing the nerves, and marvellously invigorating the whole system. Females of all ages will find them invaluable, and should never be without them. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

The most astounding Cures are daily being effected in cases of Nervous Debility, Impurity of the Blood, Defective Circulation, Langour, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Indigestion, Pain and Palpitation in the Side, Harassing Dreams, &c. &c., by

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

RENOWNED throughout the world as the only medicine which is always to be relied on in such cases. It is extremely pleasant to take, and no one need suffer while such a miraculous medicament is in existence. Persons of studious habits, debilitated Females, and those on whom the wear and tear of life is beginning to tell, should persevere steadily with this Life-reviving Tonic for one month, and they will be astonished at its results. All those who have tried other means, galvanic and electric appliances, &c., without any beneficial result are earnestly recommended to make for trial of this medicine, which being concocted on the highest scientific principles, invariably succeeds. The great success attendant on this wonderful discovery has led to a host of humble and worthless imitations. The genuine has the words "Walter De Roos, London," printed in white letters on the Government Stamp by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Price 11s. and 33s. per Bottle. Sold by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, and all the principal Merchants in India

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS: LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E. C. —PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.